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From the U.S.S.R., a chill blast from Red Square ...

Focus

A (breathless) day in Congress

By Louise Sweeney

Washington
She shot like a navy blue polyester rocket through the corridors of the Rayburn Building, into a waiting elevator as the roll call bell sounded again.

The man in front of the elevator buttons grinned at her hurry. "Sikes of Florida," he said, thrusting out a paw to shake hands. "Meyner of New Jersey," she answered, without missing a beat, giving him the warm, strong handshake she had just given 301 Garden State constituents lined up at a reception.

Then with a whoosh she was out of the elevator and barreling down another corridor, trying to reach the "members only" subway car that was loaded up ready to go. "Come on, Helen!" yelled Rep. Sid Yates, a fellow Democrat from Illinois, giving her an arm up into the huddle of the blue and gray congressional business suits.

Then Helen Stevenson Meyner, hazel-eyed liberal Democrat from New Jersey, was off for her very first legislative vote in the House of Representatives, one stop at a breathless day in the life of a freshman congresswoman.

For Mrs. Meyner the first official day on the job that morning began at 9:45 with taping a three-minute radio message for constituents in the House recording studio. "I've got a very deep voice," she explained to a studio engineer in that very voice.

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State of the Union—'not so good'

Who gains, who loses under Ford tax package

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Millions of elderly and other Americans may stand to lose more money than they gain from President Ford's complex package of economic and energy measures.

At the same time, Americans near the bottom of the income scale should come out ahead, especially if they cut down on their driving. Retail gasoline prices will jump about 10 cents a gallon, says energy chief Frank G. Zarb.

Tax gains will shrink as income levels go up, so that middle-income

Americans may about break even, assuming that inflation drops below a 10 percent annual rate, as the year goes on.

Total fuel bill of the "average" American family will rise \$250 a year, according to Mr. Zarb. And Mr. Ford asks Congress to hold social-security and other benefits to a "one-year maximum increase of 5 percent."

5 percent increase expected

The consumer price index, meanwhile, experts agree, seems almost certain to soar more than 5 percent this year. The net effect—assuming Congress holds pension benefits to a 5 percent increase—will shrink the

real income of many elderly and other Americans.

These same Americans, of course, will pay lower income taxes, under the President's proposal for a permanent \$16.5 billion income tax reduction, over and above his planned one-shot 12 percent rebate of 1974 taxes.

One bright spot for all Americans was the news, released by the Department of Labor, that wholesale prices declined 0.5 percent in December—the first monthly decline since October, 1973.

Analysts concur that inflation is losing some steam as recession spreads through the U.S. economy. Some officials, notably Treasury Sec-

retary William E. Simon, while welcoming this trend, warn that huge government deficits could spur a new inflationary round.

Mr. Ford agrees. "This year's federal deficit," he told Congress Wednesday in his State of the Union message, "will be about \$30 billion; next year's probably \$45 billion. The national debt will rise to over \$500 billion."

A tax cut, the President went on, is essential "to turn the economy around." But a tax cut "will increase the size of the budget deficit."

This being the case, said Mr. Ford, "it is more important than ever that we take steps to control the growth of federal expenditures." Hence, he will

propose no new spending programs in 1975 and asks Congress to hold increases in "all government programs tied to the consumer price index—including social-security, civil-service and military-retirement pay, and food stamps" to a one-year maximum 5 percent increase.

Spending curb necessary

Such a limitation, the President concedes, will hurt "many deserving people." But spending growth must be curbed, he said. Otherwise federal borrowing will mushroom, pushing up interest rates.

At current "built in" rates, stressed Mr. Ford, government spending—

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Soviet 'signal' to U.S. hard to decipher

With trade bill out, where is detente?

By Elizabeth Ford
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
After Soviet rejection of the U.S. trade bill, the diplomatic task now is to save the rest of Soviet-American detente.

Difficulties arise from Moscow's

concentration on trade as one of the main benefits to be reaped from detente, from the American desire to assure Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union, and from uncertainty about Soviet party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev's health and leadership.

In commercial terms alone, trade does not necessarily have to suffer over the long run. American businessman John Connor pointed out that Soviet projects involving large capital inputs from the West are still only in the preliminary planning stage, and negotiations could proceed on the assumption that the Ford administration will get acceptable legislation through Congress in the future.

"It's hard to substantiate, but I think almost everyone has had the feeling for a long time that the very large projects were too much too soon. There should be [a period of] testing first," said Mr. Connor, senior vice-president and head of the Moscow office of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council.

Increase slight

U.S.-Soviet trade in 1974 was a little over \$1 billion. Excluding grain purchases, this represented a small increase over 1973, in contrast to the West German and Japanese surges of their Soviet trade in 1974.

The present trade impasse is more difficult to resolve in political terms, however. The Soviet leadership has cited trade benefits—in consumer goods, technology, and what amounts to capital investment—as a major justification for broad detente with capitalist adversaries. With trade itself in question, there could be a reconsideration now by the Kremlin of just how much compromise detente is worth.

American diplomats continue to

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... sets U.S. wondering

Where Americans may spend tax rebate

By Clayton Jones
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

A truck driver in Washington, D.C., plans to buy bonds for his daughter. ... A Nebraska farmer hopes he can pay for the front tires on a new tractor. ... A Boston barber would buy food for his family of three teenagers. ... A New York stockbroker would "take the tax money and run" to Jamaica for a vacation. ...

And, according to a Monitor spot survey from coast to coast, more than half those questioned would either save the 12 percent income tax rebate President Ford wants to give them, or use it to pay off loans or bills.

A common thread running through the responses was that the money (up to \$1,000, payable in two halves, in May and in September this year) did not amount to very much, considering that other parts of the Ford plan would increase the costs of gasoline, home heating fuel, and a host of other products dependent on petroleum.

Democrats in Congress are expected to make changes in the Ford proposals, though they, too, favor a tax rebate.

Spending experience

The whole idea of a rebate is to fight recession by helping stimulate the economy. Past experience indicates that, if Americans unexpectedly receive a lump sum, they spend it, rather than save it.

The Monitor survey indicates that many people will indeed spend their rebate checks on vacations, food, cars, and paying off loans and bills.

Many more, however, will put the money in the bank, thus boosting

MONITOR SURVEY

funds available for home mortgages and other loan purposes.

One young office worker asked for guidelines from the government on where her money could stimulate the economy.

Most indicated they will not spend cash now in anticipation of the checks to come.

"You can't spend a nice idea," said one worker.

Los Angeles singer Larry Clarkin: "It looks as though they are going to give it on one hand in the form of tax rebate and take it away on the other in the form of a gas tax."

An Atlanta photographer adds, "Social security taxes are going up more than \$50 this year, so with inflation, the income tax refund will probably mean we come out just about where we were last year."

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Negative tax now garners GOP support

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Even leading conservative Republicans now show signs of supporting President Ford's proposals for a negative income tax—an idea they have strongly opposed in the past.

One prominent conservative senator says that "the idea doesn't bother me. I know it is time for some crisis measures."

"That's what this would be. And I would vote for it."

Mr. Ford has proposed a federal payment of \$80 to single taxpayers who earn \$2,250 a year or less, or married couples who earn \$4,500 or less.

Small amount, but ...

Although the amount to be paid would be small, it does mean that a basically conservative Republican President has endorsed the idea of the government guaranteeing poor people federal money.

Former President Richard M. Nixon also accepted the principle in 1969 when he formulated his welfare-reform plan; but, historically, support for it has come only from more liberal quarters.

Despite the newfound conservative support indicated by the prominent senator, however, Republican leaders see problems and delays ahead for the overall Ford package.

Said one leader: "The tendency will be for the President's critics in Con-

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Mideast warnings flash as Kissinger renews talks

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon
Warning signals about the danger of new Mideast hostilities are flashing from Cairo, Damascus, south Lebanon, the Persian Gulf, and Washington.

As Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon began talks in the United States with U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger on a possible new stage of Israel-Egypt disengagement, there were these signs:

• In New York, United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim warned it was doubtful whether the mandate of UN peacekeeping forces in Egypt and Syria could be renewed when their current six-month term runs out in April.

Remarks confirmed

• In Cairo, Egyptian President Sadat confirmed Mr. Waldheim's remarks concerning Egypt. Continued presence of UN forces after April, he told a delegation of French lawyers, would depend on Israel's "making new withdrawals on the three fronts"—Sinai, Syria, and Jordan.

• In Damascus, visiting King Faisal of Saudi Arabia is said by Saudi diplomats to have handed over to President Assad of Syria \$100 million of close to one billion dollars for purchase of arms. "Diversify your arms purchases, and do not depend totally on the Soviet Union," the King is reported to have told his host.

• In south Lebanon, Israeli troops and Palestine guerrillas fought Wednesday for the fifth straight day around the now-ruined Lebanese vil-

lage of Kfar Shouba. Israel reported eight of its soldiers wounded. Several hundred homeless and angry Lebanese refugees from Kfar Shouba and other villages under fire, who Tuesday tried to storm Marjayoun city hall in their wrath over the Beirut government's inability to protect them, still were camped in the town Wednesday as Israeli troops blew up houses in Kfar Shouba, within their sight.

• In the Persian Gulf, U.S. Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger's latest warning about possible U.S. military intervention in case of the "gravest circumstances" arising in an oil embargo found attentive ears. Gulf news media played up Mr. Schlesinger's remarks and speculation that the U.S. nuclear aircraft carrier Enterprise and seven other units of the U.S. Seventh Fleet from the Pacific, now in the Indian Ocean, were heading for the Persian Gulf area.

By David Ross
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal
Mary, 7, and Jimmy, 5, stare fixedly at the TV.

A cartoon rabbit with floppy ears tells them to "ask mom and dad to buy this exciting new game, now at super low prices."

A common scene. But not in Quebec. Such commercial playing on the susceptibility of small children would be screened out beforehand—or subject to a fine of up to \$25,000 if aired—under Quebec's strict TV advertising regulations.

Irish cease-fire continues

By Jonathan Harsch
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin
The British Government has signaled to the illegal "provisional" Irish Republican Army (IRA) in terms intended to keep the Christmas cease-fire going beyond Thursday when it is due to end.

The cease-fire was proclaimed by the IRA before Christmas through the mediation of Irish church leaders, both Protestant and Roman Catholic. It has already been extended once.

A problem for the British Government is that it cannot be seen to be dealing directly with or giving in to the demands of the predominantly Catholic IRA. The IRA is an outlawed organization and is responsible for acts of terrorism both in Northern Ireland and England itself.

For a second extension of the cease-fire beyond Thursday, the IRA has demanded positive moves toward releasing IRA-connected prisoners, the removal of British troops from Northern Ireland, and a promise of a phased surrender of British sovereignty over the province—with reunification with the Republic of Ireland the goal.

British Minister of State for Northern Ireland Marilyn Rees responded Wednesday by freeing 25 men held as suspected IRA gunmen and offered 50 other detainees a three-day parole.

Twenty-four hours earlier Mr. Rees indicated in Parliament there might be more releases—and British troop withdrawals too—if the IRA cease-fire proved genuine and was not a cover for rearming. On sovereignty he was silent. But most observers believe the IRA now will agree to a further two-week extension of the cease-fire.

How Quebec regulates TV ads for children

The regulations are enforced by the Quebec Consumer Protection Bureau (OPC), which is made up of representatives of consumer groups, advertising agencies, and the provincial government.

This watchdog committee examines all advertisements intended for children before they are released to the media—newspapers and magazines as well as TV and radio. In addition it processes complaints from parents and other concerned individuals.

Advertisements may not use words that exaggerate the quality, performance, or durability of a product. The use of superlatives to describe a

product, or of diminutives to describe prices is forbidden.

For instance, the OPC would not allow an advertisement with such product descriptions as: "the best toy," "the greatest game," "super price."

Phrases that lead to comparisons, such as "there is nothing else like it," "it's not just another game," "nobody else makes it," or "easy to play," are forbidden.

The OPC also prohibits such potent advertisement devices as cartoons and testimonials by personalities known to children, especially those involved in children's programming. Professional actors and announcers not

featured in children's programs are allowed to appear in an advertisement, however.

Advertisements are not allowed directly to urge a child to buy, or to request another person to buy, a specific product.

Drug ads forbidden

Any advertisement that could lead a child to potentially dangerous behavior, or to own potentially dangerous products is barred. Vitamin, drug, and medicine advertisements are specifically forbidden.

Advertisements that show an un-

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New energy saving a chore for many

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
The choice President Ford is giving Americans — save still more energy, or pay up — is hardest for homeowners in the Northeast and Northwest, heavily dependent on oil for home heating and electricity.

These areas have already made notable energy savings in the last year.
"What the President is trying to do is to produce a basic change in energy patterns," explains John Lichtblau, a congressional consultant who heads the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation. "He says he is after energy conservation; but if everyone [obeys], he wouldn't raise any taxes at all, let alone the \$30 billion he talks about."

13 percent cutback

Hence, if Americans wish to avoid returning to Mr. Ford all or most of their tax rebates, and if Congress approves the main thrust of the Ford program, they will need to scour around for further energy savings.

• **Home heating.** Oil for heating private homes already has nearly doubled in price in recent years. Partly because of this and in an effort to counter the oil embargo, Americans cut back on heating oil use last winter by about 13 percent.

The Ford proposals, at worst, could add another \$150 to \$200 a year to an average home-heating bill, according to some oil experts. It would be difficult to recoup this simply by lowering thermostats still further (thermostats at 68 degrees F. now would need to drop to around 60).

Tax credit proposed

But reinsurance, according to these experts, can produce notable fuel savings (up to 30 percent) on most houses. President Ford has proposed, they note, a 15 percent tax credit for fuel-saving improvements such as insulation.

"We have reinsulated thousands of homes [at \$150 to \$200 per house] with up to 30 percent savings," says William F. Kenny, chairman of the Meenan Oil Company, which serves 72,000 East Coast homeowners. But Mr. Kenny, like many other such

distributors, is "very disappointed" in the Ford program because he thinks the burden falls unfairly on the Northeast.

According to George Burns of the Oil Heat Institute of Long Island, the Ford program is "unbearable" because heating homes is a necessity, not a luxury, especially for the elderly and for families with children.

• **Electricity.** Since 1973 electric utilities across the U.S. have raised their rates by an average 25 percent. National average usage, instead of increasing as is customary, dropped by 2.5 percent in the year ending October, 1974, as compared with the previous 12 months.

Expressing regret

The full Ford program would increase the price of electricity from oil-burning power plants by an additional 7.5 percent. The average American homeowner's electricity bill was \$216 last year. But on the East Coast the average was nearer \$550, with the Ford proposals raising this by an additional \$40 or so.

According to John Dyer of the Edison Electric Institute, there is not much more that individual Americans can do to save electricity. They can make yet more efficient use of washers and driers, turn off lights, and the like, but far greater savings can still be made by industry, he says.

• **Gasoline.** American motorists already have had to absorb a gasoline price increase of about 40 percent in the last 18 months. The Ford proposals could produce a future rise of 7 cents to 14 cents a gallon.

Regret expressed

A spokesman for the American Automobile Association (AAA) expressed regret that voluntary conservation had been discarded before it had been given a chance.

AAA recommendations for saving gasoline include car-pooling, even if only once or twice a week; making one local trip instead of two, for instance to do the shopping and collect the children from school; keeping engines tuned (10 percent or more gas savings); using good driving techniques — anticipating lights, moderate starts and stops, no weaving in and out of traffic (up to 44 percent gas savings); opting for a smaller car.

A chance for stability and peace

Thailand nears crucial free elections

By Colin MacAndrews
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Bangkok, Thailand
In the national elections only days away, the people of Thailand will have the first chance in that country's long and checkered history freely to choose their government. How they vote on Jan. 26 will have a crucial impact on Thailand's future development.

Since the absolute monarchy was abolished in 1932, Thailand has had nine civilian governments and numerous periods of military rule.

The last military government, that of Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, was overthrown by a massive student uprising in October, 1973. Since then the country has been run by an interim government under a former university rector, Dr. Sanya Thammasak, whose main aim has been to promulgate a constitution and prepare the way to this month's elections.

Dr. Sanya has made it clear in the 18 months of his premiership that he will be only too glad to step down once an election is held. He has no ambition for the job and has been faced by innumerable internal crises during his interim term.

42 political parties

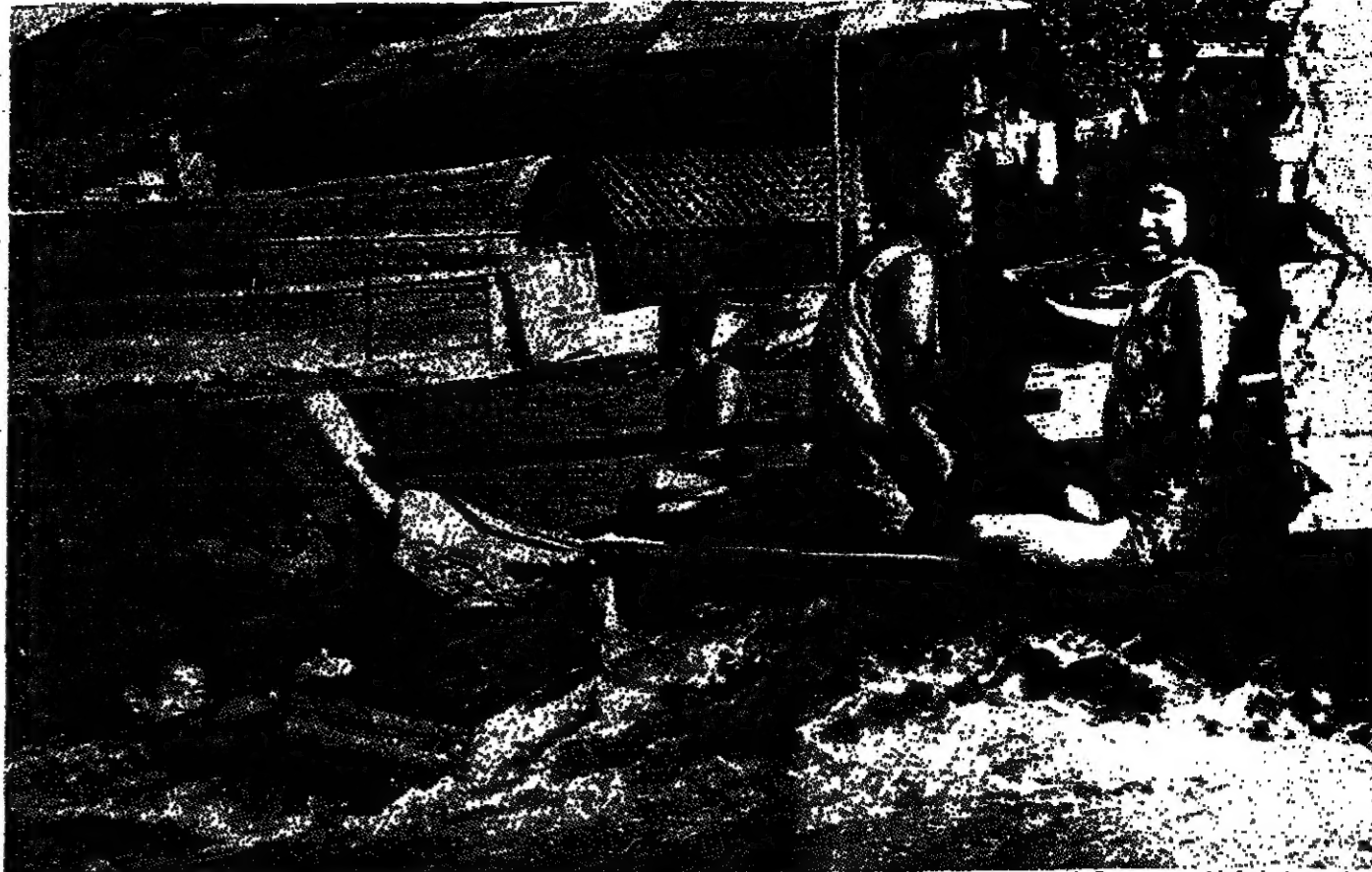
Exactly who will succeed Dr. Sanya is unclear, for there are no fewer than 42 parties with 2,152 candidates contesting the National Assembly's 309 seats. No one party has anything like a clear lead.

What will almost certainly result is a coalition and Thailand's future will depend to a large extent on how strong and effective such a coalition will be.

Predictions are that the Royalist group of half a dozen parties will probably gain the most support. Most prominent of these is the Social Action Party of Kukrit Pramoj.

Mr. Kukrit has come out as one of the most forceful of current candidates — with a platform of strong social reform and an all out effort to once-and-for-all control the guerrilla activity that currently has placed 35 of Thailand's 72 provinces under martial law. This approach is expected to have a strong appeal for the 18 million eligible Thai voters.

In opposition are two other groupings, the military and the socialist.



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Bangkok: many deckhands, but who holds the tiller?

The military entries are dominated by a descendant of the ousted military government, the Chart Thai Party. Not surprisingly, this party is trying to play down its military image. But it is well known that the party is backed by a majority of Thailand's influential military officers.

Moreover, the recent secret and dramatic return of Field Marshal Thanom to Thailand, and his quick expulsion, by the present Thai Government, has reopened old and bitter memories. The incident may have adversely affected the military's attempt to revamp its image.

Issues: inflation, security

The socialist group includes a dozen parties, most of which are new. Their main common platform is the ending of all American military presence in Thailand. But they suffer from a lack of money and resources that will almost certainly hamper their overall success.

Then main issues of the elections are those of inflation, currently run-

ning at 18 percent, and of internal security.

Mr. Kukrit has promised in his election manifesto to tackle both — inflation by heavier taxes on the rich, and internal security by an all out drive to control the guerrilla insurgency. And if he does come out as the leader of the strongest majority grouping, as seems most likely, there are two factors that will undoubtedly help him to carry out these promises.

First is the basic strength of the Thai economy. In 1973 the Thai GNP increased by a healthy 8 percent. And agriculture, the backbone of the Thai economy, has recovered from its disastrous slump in 1972.

Real growth in 1974 is estimated at around 5 percent, and the country's heavy import bill of some \$600 million for crude oil has been met by the recovery of the agricultural sector in the last 18 months.

Meanwhile, some of the strength of the communist guerrillas may well be undermined with the gradual reopening of commerce and diplomatic

relations between Thailand and China.

By a vote in the National Assembly last month, Thailand formally ended a 15-year-old trade ban with Peking, and trade is expected to expand rapidly between the two countries in 1975.

At the same time, it is hoped that the present official Peking support for the Thai guerrillas will be withdrawn — as it has been in Malaysia's case — once a new government is elected and ties are further strengthened.

After a long period of military rule, and a period of indecisive transition with the Sanya interim government, it is difficult to predict exactly how the Thai voter will act in this first altogether free election.

But if the signs are right and the royalist group under Mr. Kukrit's leadership wins an overall majority in the 269 seat National Assembly, Thailand could well be headed for a period of stability and growth.

Collapse of U.S.-Soviet deal rekindles dispute

Trade terms in return for emigration of Jews: Jackson's role criticized

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The collapse of the U.S.-Soviet deal under which Washington was to grant the Russians nondiscriminatory terms of trade in return for the emigration of Russian Jews has drawn widely conflicting interpretations here.

At one extreme are official head-shakers who say ("but for goodness sakes don't quote me"), pointing an accusing finger at Sen. Henry A. Jackson (D) of Washington and his friends:

"Well, that's about done it. He and his publicity. The deal was obviously an intrusion into Soviet internal affairs, but the Russians might have swallowed it if Jackson hadn't insisted on making the announcement from the White House press room and

brutally about exaggerated emigration figures like 60,000.

"Now Brezhnev has this embarrassment in addition to all the rest of his troubles, and goodness knows what will become of detente if he is forced out of the leadership of the Soviet Union."

At the other extreme are some Zionists who would have the world believe that the disaster is not so great and may not be a disaster at all. Their version goes like this:

Trade still wanted

"The Russians still want the trade, especially the technology which they can get only from the United States. . . . The bargaining is not over. It can't be because the technocrats are in the saddle in the Soviet Union and they want this stuff from us."

Emigration from the Soviet Union to Israel in 1972 totaled 52,000; in 1973,

it was 34,000; in 1974, just under 20,000.

In between the extremes of interpretation there were few in Washington who agreed with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's remark at his suddenly called news conference Wednesday night, that he did not believe that the rejection of terms for trade imposed by Congress "has implication beyond those that have been communicated."

Implications scanned

Some of the likely implications:
For the Soviet Union: Coming hard on the heels of a Dec. 18 letter in which Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko denied that he had ever made an emigration-for-trade deal, the official Soviet rejection on Jan. 10 of the 1972 trade agreement could signal the end of Mr. Gromyko's long foreign-affairs stewardship.

For the Jews of Russia: Many had attached to the Kissinger-Gromyko deal great hopes for early emigration which now may be dashed.

For Israel: The probable loss of the

valuable immigration of Russian Jews will be sorely felt.

For trade: Breakdown of the 1972 agreement, which was ratified by Congress on Jan. 3, will hardly be felt by the United States although there are still in the air schemes under which the U.S. would invest large sums in Siberia to develop a flow of gas to the United States.

Francis Other cables from Tel Aviv: Israeli official circles in Jerusalem fear that the cancellation of the U.S.-Soviet trade treaty by Moscow may lead to a reduction of Jewish emigration from Russia. The same circles even think that this may have been the aim of the Soviets.

The government here has been carefully avoiding even the appearance of supporting the trade agreement. This would not only have been resented by American public opinion, but Senator Jackson himself, as Israeli Defense Minister Shimon Peres reported on one occasion, had sent word that he did not want any Israeli endorsement.

*With U.S. trade bill out, where does detente stand?

Continued from Page 1

have access to Soviet officials here, and according to Dr. Kissinger the Soviet Government is telling the U.S. that it wishes the political relationship to continue.

But the Soviet press suddenly became very critical of the U.S. on a broad range of subjects last weekend. This could belie hopes that the trade freeze would not spread to other areas. This week the Soviet press has done more balancing off of critical articles with favorable or neutral ones.

Emigration issue touchy

In addition, the touchy question of Soviet-Jewish emigration is a factor. Last October there was apparently an

informal agreement that this emigration would be liberalized in return for low American tariffs and government credits.

Any written form of such an agreement was unacceptable to the Soviets, however. Now, with a highly publicized Kremlin rejection of a written deal, it would be hard to go back even to the original tacit understanding, even if it really existed, some observers believe.

What complicates the situation even further is the present state of the Soviet leadership. Reports that Mr. Brezhnev is ill have been circulating for the past three weeks, and there have been a few indications of possible resistance to Mr. Brezhnev's policies.

Leadership revolt doubtful

So far there is no evidence to indicate that Soviet rejection of the U.S. trade bill was a revolt against Mr. Brezhnev. The leadership as a whole has endorsed detente but could well have decided collectively this time that the congressional price for trade was too high. Refusal to sign a formal agreement involving Soviet emigration indicates no change of policy from that signaled all along.

Failure of a major policy cannot help but damage the top leader to

some extent, however. And if a struggle for succession is now going on behind the scenes, then detente with the U.S. is a likely policy weapon with which to supplant Mr. Brezhnev, observers point out. Relations with the U.S. could suffer during a transition period to a new leadership.

In the long run, Western diplomats tend to believe that detente will continue. They point out that strategic

arms limitation talks will reopen normally in two weeks, and that the Soviet Union has followed a steady line of reducing the risks of nuclear war since the 1962 Cuban missile crisis.

They think, too, that any new Soviet leaders, once they had consolidated their power, would find the same advantages in detente that the present leadership finds.

*Regulating children's TV

Continued from Page 1

safe use of a product, or that show any form of unsafe behavior are prohibited, as are advertisements that show "reprehensible" family customs, or that belittle parental authority or judgment.

Finally, an advertisement cannot suggest that possession of a product will endow a child with any exceptional social or physical characteristics. Educational or psychological benefits attributed to a product must be fully backed up.

The OFC committee began its work in November, 1973, reviewing some 900 advertisements submitted

directly to it, as well as some 126 complaints (to Sept. 30, 1974).

In the period between April 1, 1974, and Sept. 30, 1974, the committee reviewed some 299 advertisements and 16 complaints. One-fourth of the advertisements were rejected outright, another third accepted with reservations.

Rejected advertisements may be shown again, after modification under the supervision of the OFC committee. According to the OFC this indicates a goal of regulation rather than elimination of advertising for children.

*A (breathless) day

Continued from Page 1

She did a warm, informative sort of newsletter to her 13th District in two takes, with just one fluff; what worried her was the constituent she had run into in the hall. "But I don't remember his name," she wailed in a ladylike way to an aide, and sent him out to get this man's signature on a log book.

This kind of thing is very important to Mrs. Meyner, wife of former New Jersey Gov. Robert Meyner, cousin of the late Adlai Stevenson, daughter of a former ambassador to the Philippines, and no political slouch.

Congratulatory flowers

On the way back from the recording studio she stops at the cafeteria. "I think I'll buy a sandwich for my husband's lunch; he can stuff it in his briefcase," she says, picking out an eight-inch Italian submarine. Back upstairs in her office, she gives it to "the Governor," a tall silver-haired man with tangled black eyebrows who swooped down to Washington for the day from his New Jersey law firm to be with his wife.

She threads her way through the office, which is done in government aqua with federal furniture, and is fluster-thick with congratulatory flowers and visitors. "These people are awfully dear to come," she says of one of the waves of constituents who wash into her Cannon Building office, "I'd like to do as much as possible for them."

Endless corridors

Helen Meyner is a comfortable-looking woman with deep-set eyes and chestnut hair looped back with a bow. She wears a navy blue dress with a scarlet scarf at the neck and a pair of black pumps she gladly would trade for combat boots at the end of a long day of trekking the endless labyrinthine corridors of the Capitol.

An air of warmth and graciousness cling to her like perfume, and she charms even those who have to wait hours to see her. She is still worrying about keeping hundreds of constituents waiting who came down from New Jersey for her reception after the swearing-in ceremony in the House. "Coronation day," one aide calls it.

But the opening ceremony drags on for nearly two hours while more than 300 persons wait patiently at the reception for a glimpse of her. You know she is coming from the raucous "yay!" that starts at the door, and then she appears, trailing photographers and reporters.

A woman with silver hair and a gray dress buttonholes her and asks

some tough questions. Mrs. Meyner, who is going to be on the District of Columbia and Foreign Affairs Committees, tells her the gas price hike is "going to be terribly tough on working people in our district," tells her that she has a "terrible sense of urgency, something has to be done about unemployment" (near 10 percent in New Jersey), tells the woman she advocated a tax cut six months ago. Then it is time for the first roll call vote, and she dashes off, taking time out between votes for lunch at 4 p.m. (a hot dog in the House cloakroom).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Maria Regier, Editor

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Vietnam fighting tests U.S. restraint

Violations cited to justify flights

By Robert F. Hey
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Stepped up fighting in Vietnam and the U.S. Government's present and expected reactions to it combine to place the Vietnam issue before Congress this year.

Checks with several key congressional sources show that:

• The amount of U.S. military and economic aid to Vietnam and Cambodia will be reexamined this year by congressional committees. The full Congress later may get into the act, if, as expected, President Ford requests additional military and economic funds for President Thieu.

• No later than next week the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is expected to examine the just-surfaced use of U.S. reconnaissance planes. Senators will demand to know why neither the State Department nor the Ford administration told them that reconnaissance flights were being flown over Vietnam, in possible violation of the Vietnam cease-fire agreement.

Legislative curbs studied

Additionally, it is known that Sen. Clifford P. Case (R) of New Jersey is researching the legislative history of the amendment he and Sen. Frank Church (D) of Idaho sponsored aimed at ending U.S. military activities of all kinds in Indo-China, in order to see whether the reconnaissance activities violate that amendment.

The language of the Case-Church amendment to the Continuing Appropriations Act of 1974 was:

"... no funds shall be appropriated or obligated or expended to finance directly or indirectly combat activities by United States military forces in or over or from off the shores of North Vietnam, South Vietnam, Laos or Cambodia."

A key point is whether the reconnaissance flights constitute "combat activities." The U.S. has denied that these flights serve as spotter flights for Vietnamese attacks.

The U.S. this week twice virtually affirmed that it is conducting reconnaissance flights.

Schlesinger 'justifies' flights

In a press conference Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger said, when asked whether the flights were being conducted, that "the blatant failure of North Vietnam has created a set of circumstances different from those at the time of the signing of the Paris Peace Treaty."

In June, 1973, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho of North Vietnam had issued a joint communiqué which said in part: "The United States shall cease immediately, completely and indefinitely aerial reconnaissance over the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam."

Tuesday, the State Department justified the flights by saying in effect that the U.S. now can breach the Paris Peace Treaty because North Vietnam previously had violated it through stepped-up attacks on South Vietnam.

Government shows the way U.S. agencies cut oil 24%

By Monty Hoyt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The United States Government has saved nearly 90 million barrels of oil — cutting its fuel consumption nearly 24 percent and saving \$725 million — because:

• The Defense Department cut some military readiness training operations.

• The department prodded more than half a million employees into car-pooling.

• The National Aeronautics and

Space Administration reaped large savings by changing operational procedures for its large-scale wind tunnels.

• The General Services Administration, responsible for many of the government's buildings, removed more than 2.25 million fluorescent tubes; lowered the heat in buildings in winter, raised the cooling levels in summer, and switched to daytime cleaning.

• Coast Guard vessels were ordered to operate at the most energy-efficient speeds possible.

• The Treasury Department, while minting some 1 billion more

coins than in the previous period, used 25 percent less energy to do so.

The federal government, with its agencies, departments, and far-flung defense establishment, accounts for 3 percent of the nation's total energy consumption. But in the last 18 months it has excelled in fuel stinginess, surpassing the record of businesses, industry, and individuals.

Figures being compiled for the quarter — July through September, 1974 — are expected to show that the government is continuing its trimmer, leaner energy ways — chalking up another 21 percent saving over 1973 levels, Federal Energy Administration (FEA) officials report.

Currently, the government's energy reductions for fiscal 1975 are handily expected to exceed President Ford's goal of a 15 percent cutback (over fiscal 1973 consumption), but they may not match 1974 curtailments when the Arab oil boycott and scarcity of energy supplies prompted a postponement or abandonment of certain programs.

"Part of the curtailments last year were not due to conservation efforts, but because departments ran out of money to buy fuel. The Department of Defense, in particular, stopped doing a lot of things with ships and airplanes," says John R. Lewis, deputy director of FEA's federal energy management program.

"Many agencies are now picking up the programs they had to curtail earlier. They have to. Our aim is not to stop government, but to make it operate with more energy-conservation consciousness," he says.

Officials maintain, however, that the incentive to save fuel remains: "The cost of fuel is going sky high and the federal agencies just don't have money to burn."

Nearly 72 percent of the government's energy saving came from cutting back in aviation, jet, and ship fuel. Electricity savings accounted for 7.7 percent, followed by natural gas, propane, fuel oil, diesel, coal, and gasoline.

'Export or else,' Yugoslavs warned

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Belgrade

Prime Minister Dzemal Bijedic has just told this country in a somber review of the economic problems it faces in 1975.

He warned of dire consequences if Yugoslavia fails to curb consumption enough to check a dangerous inflation rate that reached nearly 30 percent as last year ended.

It was a grim picture. The Yugoslav dinar is still the firmest of the Communist currencies. But it slipped seriously during the year. The country had taken the full brunt of the rising cost of oil, despite its strong political ties with Arab producers.

A balance-of-payments deficit of \$1 billion would have been three times greater if it had not been for those invaluable "invisibles" — tourism and the money sent home by nearly 750,000 Yugoslavs working in Western Europe.

metals and raw materials, and a big sport in food production — all to make the country self-reliant in each sector by 1985.

Politically, the country has settled down after the 1971 troubles and the drastic purge that followed. This is partly because politics today have become quite overshadowed by economics. In any case, a greatly increased, sober awareness among the republics of their economic interdependence is quite apparent.

Both in Zagreb and in Belgrade, one is firmly assured there is no "going back" on the much-vaunted self-management system, applied from the republican level down to the smallest local enterprise and community.

But a certain measure of federal "guidance," if not control, is being exercised over such things as investment, and over the common wealth generally. And this time no one seems to be up in arms about it. It has become an accepted necessity.

Workers came home

But now there are the first signs that this latter source of hard currencies might soon begin to dry up. Thousands of emigrant workers came home last fall, as Western European countries tried to cope with their own economic pressures.

Against this background, a Yugoslav Government excessively inclined in the past to optimism and economic experimentation at last gives indication of taking a more rational approach.

The public is being quite bluntly told to expect no immediate amelioration. Brakes are being applied both to imports and against all the "irrational" spending hotly criticized by President Tito recently.

Cuts in luxuries

Last year's boom in import costs, to a highest figure ever, was to a large extent unavoidable because of increased raw-material prices. But there will be stringent cuts in the luxury imports which still fill the big stores here.

Exports went up but not enough. Another 8 percent is a minimum "must" for 1975.

This crucial year will see the start of the country's first comprehensive 10-year development program. The goal: to bring Yugoslavia into the orbit of "developed" countries within a decade, with a modest per capita national average income of \$2,000 (compared with the present \$800).

Accent on energy

The thrust of the program is focused on increasing energy output, developing to the maximum Yugoslavia's potential for producing basic

Behind Moscow's more lenient policy toward the arts

By Paul Wohl
Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

The Soviet Government has shown a lenient streak toward the arts since the appointment on Nov. 11 of nonvoting Politburo member Piotr N. Demichev as Minister of Culture.

Previously blacklisted avant-garde artists have been permitted to show their works in Moscow and Leningrad.

In the last week of December about 50 artists, none of them a member of the official artists union, were given the opportunity to show about 200 nonconformist pictures in the Leningrad Palace of Culture. Some of the works were abstract, others in pop-art style, others again simple color compositions.

In none of the pictures was there a trace of the triumphal heroism of official art or the glorification of manual labor prescribed by socialist realism.

Erotic and even religious motives were in evidence — although one of the promoters of this heretic (by Soviet standards) exhibition disclosed that the authorities shortly before opening removed two pictures with clearly religious themes.

Police control crowds

In order to avoid overcrowding, the police had formed a ring around the Palace of Culture, and visitors, mostly younger people, were admit-

ted only in small groups. No papers had to be presented. The interest of the population and the absence of incidents showed how eager young Soviets in metropolitan cities are to become acquainted with unconventional art.

Another breakthrough occurred in November during the Moscow exhibition of graphic arts. To everybody's surprise, the union of graphic artists two days before the opening invited six nonconformists to show their works.

Among those invited was Oscar Rabin, one of the promoters of the open-air exhibit that was broken up with bulldozers last November. Two months later, about one-fourth of the graphic art shown in the official exhibition was by nonconformist artists.

View of Demichev

Mr. Demichev, who as Minister of Culture was responsible for both shows, is one of the younger and more controversial members of the Politburo.

Caramanlis wins: Ioannides in jail

By Peter Mollas
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Athens

The jailing of retired Gen. Dimitrios Ioannides on charges of high treason marks the end of a tug-of-war between the former head of the junta and the government of Constantine Caramanlis.

General Ioannides was widely considered as the chief perpetrator of last July's coup against the President of Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios. He was chief of military police under the first junta head, George Papadopoulos, and he developed this force into a brutal, repressive apparatus. He toppled Mr. Papadopoulos in the wake of the student uprising of November, 1973, and then ruled as a kind of shadow dictator, shunning the post of president or premier, but continuing his tight grip on power through the military police.



Keystone

Ioannides: treason charges

Reasoning hinted

Since last July the Caramanlis government has frequently been accused by press and opposition politicians of being soft in its handling of General Ioannides. But apparently the government had good reasons to delay his arrest. The remnants of the junta were still seeking to manipulate events through the Army, and the government was aware of the threatening ramifications. Now the government has emerged victorious.

Most of the credit for cutting off this maneuvering is being given to Premier Caramanlis and to his Defense Minister, Evangelos Averoff-Tossias.

Coup or revolution?

The government showed its intentions by arresting and banishing Mr. Papadopoulos, the first junta head, last October together with four other leading protagonists of the 1967 coup. The Athens Court of Appeals

was designated as the proper court to proceed with the charges against the junta culprits. But then allegedly the strictly judicial procedure through the courts proved slow and cumbersome. Some critics went as far as to claim that the prosecuting investigator showed an inclination to want to prove that the seizure of power in 1967 was not a coup but a de facto and de jure revolution.

Legislation passed

Sensing this unexpected procedural snag, the government proceeded to pass legislation through the Parliament characterizing the 1967 seizure of power as an illegal coup and not a revolution. That move not only paved the way for the arrest and imprisonment of General Ioannides but is also considered to be the prelude for a reckoning with Mr. Papadopoulos and the other four coup protagonists who have been banished to the Aegean island of Kea.

cal dissidents and avant-garde artists.

The contrast between the recent (partial) loosening of the party's practice in the artistic field and the tightening of political controls is one of the many and not infrequent contradictions on the Soviet scene.

Movies amuse people waiting for food stamps

By the Associated Press

Charlotte, N.C.

The local social-services office has found a way to help applicants pass their time while waiting to fill out forms for food stamps. It offers free movies.

"I wish I had brought my kids along," said one applicant recently as she watched a cartoon version of "The Three Little Pigs."

The Mecklenburg County library presents a triple-feature program at the food-stamp office every Monday and Wednesday.

Migrants to Canada increase by 38.8%

By Reuter

Ottawa
Immigration to Canada during the first nine months of 1974 was 38.8 percent higher than the same period in 1973, the Immigration department reports.

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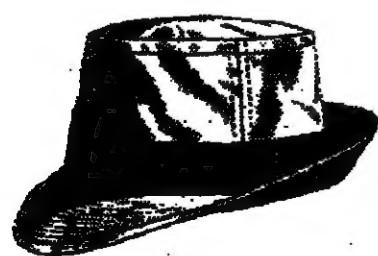
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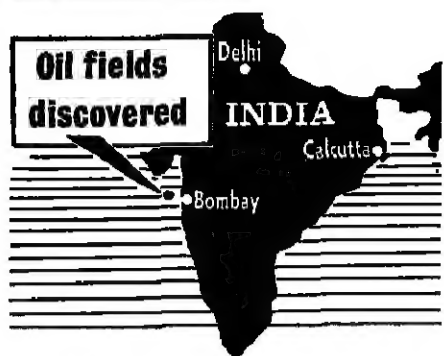
Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

India discovers undersea oil

New Delhi

India, one of the nations hardest hit by rising petroleum prices, has announced discovery of an undersea oil field that officials predict will save millions in imports.



The oil lies about 80 miles northwest of Bombay in a seabed called Bombay High. The Indian Oil and Natural Gas Commission expects the field will turn out 75 million barrels a year within four years.

"For the first time we have started saying that this is no longer a gamble, that the presence of oil is established, that the oil is not confined to a small spot but is a fairly large field," a Petroleum Ministry spokesman says.

House leaders may lose chairmanships

Washington

Two of the most powerful leaders in the House of Representatives are on the verge of having their committee chairmanships voted out from under them.

The House Democratic Steering Committee voted Wednesday, Jan. 15, to unseat banking committee chairman Wright Patman of Texas, whose 47 years in Congress make him its dean, and House Administration Committee chairman Wayne L. Hays of Ohio, writes Peter Stuart, Monitor correspondent.

The historic swipe at Congress's entrenched seniority system must be ratified by the full Democratic membership Thursday, Jan. 16. The Steering Committee recommended as replacements two less senior liberals, Rep. Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin, fourth-ranking Democrat on the Banking Committee, and Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. of New Jersey, second-ranking member of the administration panel.

Protest at White House urges jobs for all

Washington

In the midst of a Washington cold snap, several thousand protesters circled the White House seven times Wednesday, seeking greater employment opportunities.

One police estimate said between 1,500-2,000 supporters of the Rev. Jesse Jackson's Operation PUSH (People United to Save Humanity) marched in support of the Full Employment Act of 1976.

The bill, which was introduced in — but not passed by — the last session of Congress would guarantee a job to any American who sought one.

Monitor correspondent David Cook reports that the protest march, which included a labor group and delegations from various cities, was peaceful, with marshals telling participants to "march four abreast and stay as close to" the White House fence as possible.

U.S. taxpayers urged to file returns early

Washington

The nation's top tax collector advises citizens not to wait for action on President Ford's proposed tax rebate

before filing 1974 returns.

Donald C. Alexander, commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service, said in a statement that the size of any possible rebate could be determined only after the agency receives and processes the taxpayer's return.

Mr. Alexander stressed that refunds for overpayment of taxes for 1974 would be made without any bearing on the proposed tax rebate. He said early filers due a refund still will be able to get their money back within four or five weeks, while those who wait until near the April 15 deadline may have to wait twice as long.

Portuguese Reds would control unions

Lisbon

The Communist Party brought out 40,000 demonstrators Tuesday night for a parade through Lisbon in support of a bill that would give the Communists control of Portugal's trade-union movement.

The demonstrators marched behind hammer-and-sickle flags to the Labor Ministry to express support for the bill to merge more than 180 trade unions into a single confederation. The Communists control most of the unions. There was no violence.

Dissidents cut off, Solzhenitsyn says

Zurich

Alexander Solzhenitsyn charged Wednesday that Soviet authorities have embarked on a neo-Stalinist strategy aimed at cutting the links of all dissidents with the outside world.

The exiled Nobel prize-winning writer said the new approach was evidence of a "basic change" in the Soviet Union following the "successful" Vladivostok summit meeting between Communist Party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev and President Ford. Mr. Solzhenitsyn said all correspondence between dissidents



Alexander Solzhenitsyn

and contacts abroad had been stopped, dissidents could no longer make international telephone calls, and calls reaching them from abroad were jammed.

"In addition, people who arrive from Soviet provinces say that Soviet citizens who had friendly conversations with foreigners — during exhibitions — were beaten up on the spot so that the public was drawing a lesson," he said in a letter to the Zurich newspaper Neue Zuercher Zeitung.

Dean tells of alleged Nixon-Burger talk

New York

Former White House counsel John W. Dean III said Tuesday he was told Richard M. Nixon was confident after talking with Chief Justice Warren Burger that the Supreme Court would rule in the former president's favor in the suit over the White House tapes. Mr. Dean said he was told about the alleged conversations by Charles W. Colson, a former White House aide. The interview with Mr. Dean was aired Tuesday on the "NBC Nightly News." Spokesmen for both Chief Justice Burger and Mr. Nixon denied

Mr. Dean's assertions, NBC said. NBC correspondent Carl Stern asked Mr. Dean how Mr. Nixon thought he would win the court fight.

He seemed to have confidence," Mr. Dean replied. "And I'm told he had some conversations with the chief justice, Chief Justice Burger, shortly after this suit was filed or somewhere along the line, and it gave him confidence that he was going to win the lawsuit."

A spokesman for Mr. Burger said the Chief Justice told him that "at no time in the whole year of 1974, at no time during the whole year of 1973 did he talk to President Nixon. Chief Justice Burger said that he had never talked to President Nixon at any time about Watergate."

High Court rules on political delegates

Washington

State courts have no jurisdiction over selection of delegates to national political conventions, the Supreme Court ruled Wednesday.

The court unanimously struck down contempt-of-court proceedings against 59 Illinois delegates who took their seats at the 1972 Democratic convention in Miami Beach in defiance of state-court orders.

Observers anticipate that the decision establishing the primacy of national political-party procedures will safeguard many political reforms included in the recently adopted Democratic Party charter, writes Monitor special correspondent C. Robert Zeinick.

Panovs to dance with San Francisco Ballet

San Francisco

Soviet dissident ballet dancers Valery and Galina Panov will dance with an American company for the first time when they appear as scheduled with the San Francisco Ballet Feb. 8, 13, 15, and 16, the company announced here.

A spokesman said the possibility of a more permanent association between the former dancers with the famed Kirov Ballet of Leningrad and the San Francisco company is likely to be discussed at the time of their appearance, Monitor correspondent Frederic A. Moritz reports.

MINI-BRIEFS

Colby admits spying

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) admitted to Congress Wednesday that it had planted agents within American protest groups and had developed files on U.S. citizens, but said no massive effort had been made.

CIA Director William E. Colby discussed the CIA's activities in closed-door testimony to the Senate Appropriations subcommittee on intelligence operations. His 45-page statement, which denied published reports of massive illegal domestic spying, was later made public with his approval.

Castro to visit Jamaica

Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro will visit Jamaica later this year, the Jamaica Daily News in Kingston reports. Cuban Ambassador Ramon Pez-Porro now is in Cuba "finalizing the details," the newspaper added.

Foreclosures halted

The Department of Housing and Urban Development has stopped foreclosing mortgages for at least two months on government-subsidized low- and middle-income housing. In a joint program with People United to Save Humanity (PUSH), a citizens' action group led by Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, the department also will take over mortgages on about 30 selected multifamily projects in serious financial trouble, officials in Washington say.

Fertilizer for U.S.S.R.

Occidental Petroleum Corporation said Tuesday night that company agreements with the Soviet Union on building of fertilizer plants and a trade center remain in force despite nullification of the 1972 Trade Agreement. Occidental said in a statement issued in Los Angeles that the "financing for these projects was previously arranged and is also not affected."

F-14 jets grounded

The U.S. Navy has grounded all 113 of its F-14 jet fighters, following two crashes within 12 days of the \$14 million swing-wing Tomcats from the carrier Enterprise, a spokesman at San Diego Navy base announced.

★Where Americans may spend rebate

Continued from Page 1

A young woman employee at the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in San Francisco had a dilemma: "I guess I'd put it in the bank, or then again, maybe I'd go out and buy me one of those color TVs."

April Evans, a New York public relations assistant: "I'll go right to the bank with the money."

In California, a middle-age woman accountant: "I would save it because you need a cushion for security, and with all this inflation it's been hard to really save."

Rose Lee, a Chinese-American who owns a Los Angeles delicatessen and would have \$200 coming: "I am saving it for my boy's education."

Others say they don't need the extra cash and have nothing else to do with it except store it in a bank.

Purchases in view

Despite the savers, others already have planned definite purchases — a share of AT&T, a pair of skis, a piece of furniture, or a trip to Aruba.

Phyllis Charney, an assistant research analyst at a New York advertising firm, says she will either buy a piano or use the money to move to a new apartment. And a family man with four children notes, "I'm either going to put the money toward a new Volkswagen bus or nursery school for my youngest."

An Atlanta real estate saleswoman says, "I think it will be enough to encourage me to trade cars and get a little compact that would save fuel."

One stockbroker, John McCann, with five children, upon reading the Ford proposal, immediately went out and signed up for a five-day vacation in Montego Bay, Jamaica. He figures by going down on Eastern Airlines he helps the airline even if a portion of the money will go to stimulate the Jamaican economy. Their tax refund will come to about the full \$1,000 based on Mr. Ford's 12 percent rebate proposal.

But for Los Angeles legal secretary Maria Bosers, the rebates will

amount to \$36. That will cover her car registration fee, she adds.

Contributing to this survey: John Dillon in Atlanta, Judith Frutig in Chicago, Robert Fress in Washington, D.C., David Winder in Los Angeles, Fred Moritz in San Francisco, Ron Scherer in New York, and Dave Langworthy, Jeff McCulloch, and Richard Hill in Boston.

★Gainers, losers in Ford plan

Continued from Page 1

federal, state, and local — in 15 years "could easily" consume half the nation's gross national product. Such a rate, says Treasury Secretary Simon, would undermine the free enterprise system.

The President's program, now exposed in full detail, comprises several major goals:

- To revive the slumping economy, partly through tax cuts that will give more purchasing power to individual Americans of low and middle income, and that will leave more investment capital in the hands of business.

- To offset the inflationary nature of this pump priming by holding all nonessential government spending to a minimum.

- Mr. Ford also asked Congress to consider new legislation that would limit the automatic yearly increase of cash transfer programs, such as social security.

- By raising the cost of energy, through new tariffs on imported oil and equivalent taxes on domestic oil and natural gas, the President hopes to cut back oil consumption and reduce U.S. vulnerability to foreign pressures.

40 percent of energy imported

"We now," Mr. Zarb told reporters, "import 40 percent of our total energy. If we do nothing [to limit imports], that figure will rise to more than 50 percent by 1985."

The President's goal, said Mr. Zarb, is to make the United States "invulnerable to serious disruption by foreign embargo" by 1985. What would Mr. Ford do, Mr. Zarb was asked, if oil-producing nations decide to flood the world with cheap oil?

"The President," he replies, "will continue with [his energy independence program] and will not allow the U.S. to go back on a heavy import stream."

★Negative tax gains backing

Continued from Page 1

gress — and they are in the majority — to "overassess" and "delay." My guess is that the final program may well be delayed a year because Congress simply isn't able — or willing — to act as decisively as a president — and particularly when there is a Republican President and a Democratic-controlled Congress. Divided government is bound to slow things up."

'Single package' urged

Republican leaders feel that the President's program should be handled in Congress as a single package — but that as usual, it will not, since individual committees will look at various parts separately.

This means that committees will be able to stress weaknesses of individual parts which — the leaders believe — would look stronger within the context of the overall plan.

The leaders believe that the Democrats will join in a quick and decisive tax cut, together with some kind of rebate on 1974 taxes.

And they take some comfort from what they see as Mr. Ford's willingness, after long delay and caution, to face up to the challenges that confront the U.S. economy.

"He's acting like a president now," said one, "and this of itself will do

much to win back the support of the American people and, thereby, improve his prospects for getting his program through."

Said another: "He looks good now. He's taking the initiative. This is the kind of president that all kinds of Republicans in Congress can support — those who are conservative, those who are liberal, and those in the middle."

Apart from this, Mr. Ford told Congress he would give full attention to international affairs.

He would keep the U.S. military guard up. Cuts in the defense budget were not indicated.

He would continue to work on the diplomatic front to prevent conflict and to improve relations with Communist countries.

Of international cooperation he said: "[It] is a vital fact of our lives today. This is not a moment for the American people to turn inward. More than ever before, our own well-being depends on America's determination and leadership in the world."

The President made it clear that he would consult closely with Congress should some international crisis occur. But he told Congress that he felt there should not be congressional curbs that would prevent him from acting effectively in the event of an international emergency.

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لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

The rural way of life in the Nile Valley has endured little changed since the pyramids were built 4,000 years ago

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Egypt's villagers—ancients in a modern world

The Middle East war seems very remote in the little villages that crowd the length of the calm-flowing Nile. Their sons go off to battle, but the fellahin who toil to grow Egypt's food would rather have peace. They have a way of life they want to keep.

By Richard Critchfield
Special to the Christian Science Monitor

Barat Village, Upper Egypt

At night over dominoes in the village inn, the talk is usually centered on the village itself and its local squabbles — as if these were the whole universe.

It is said village gossip of 20 years ago was much more lively. In those days every man looked as if he were harboring some sort of secret. The villagers were virtual serfs then, and they talked of the coming revolution, of the distribution of land, and of undiscovered Pharaohs' tombs filled with treasure.

Now the revolution has come and gone and every man has an acre or two or three of his own.

These days even the young men are concerned with little but irrigation water, fertilizer, fodder, high prices, and intrigues against each other.

It is true Cairo Radio incessantly broadcasts the latest Kissinger peace mission, Israel's continued refusal to return the occupied territory or acknowledge the rights of the Palestinians, and the ever-present danger of another — and bigger — war.

But as nearly as an outsider can fathom the hearts of Egyptian peasants, after living and working in the fields with them for a few months, their reaction to such news is mostly one of neither hostility nor enthusiasm. Just indifference toward something most feel is unlikely to make any real difference in their lives.

New year festivities

The exception came during el-Ed, the joyous Muslim new year celebration. The mood changed then as many village sons returned from military duty in Cairo or the Suez front to spend the holiday with their families. At night in the inn, the men cheered and exclaimed at intervals, "Allah! Allah!" as young Ahmed told of crossing the Suez Canal in October, 1973.

And in the individual homes there were sentimental tableaux rather like those brown and shadowy 19th-

century paintings with titles in the gilt frames like "The Son Home from War."

Nineteen-year-old Sayeed — it seems only yesterday he was getting whipped for swimming in the irrigation canal and teasing girls as they carried water jugs from the well — sat in the midst of his family, curly hair still wet and face glistening from a soapy bath after a two-day railway journey, proud and embarrassed to find himself a hero.

A small brother clung to his legs, then put on his olive drab beret with its eagle insignia, causing his sisters to giggle, shyly covering their mouths. Sayeed's mother, darning a woolen blanket and nursing a baby from time to time, told the children to hush, she wanted to hear everything. His father, face sunburnt and creased from long days in the maize fields, beamed as he called for tea for all the visiting neighbors.

Army life was good, Sayeed told them. The officers were kind to the enlisted men like himself, he was learning to read and write and, if Allah willed, he might learn a trade later on.

His cousin Shamsuddin, a student, always humming the latest patriotic songs, was stirred to say he too wanted to serve in the Army "to do my duty and drive the enemies from our land."

But too many Sayeeds and Ahmeds had gone away in 1967 and 1973 and never come back. Most of the villagers, though conscious their young men returned from military service more confident and aware, want nothing so much as to hear no more of war and have done with it.

President Sadat is enormously popular. When the villagers hear him speak of working for peace on the radio they sometimes exclaim, "Praise be to God!" and pray he will succeed.

Cliff boundaries

The Middle East turmoil nevertheless seems very remote in this part of Egypt, 500 miles south of Cairo. Here the Nile Valley, green with papyrus, reeds, maize fields, and sugarcane, is closed in by the steep pink cliffs of the Arabian and Libyan deserts on either side. They have imposed an isolation and preserved a rural way of life little changed from the time of the Pharaohs.

The villages — small, sleepy, enduring, huddled masses of mudbrick huts, date palms, acacia bushes, and sycamores — have remained as stable and tranquil down through the centuries as the bottom of a deep sea whose surface waves are lashed with storms.

Yet the villages have always provided Egypt's armies. In past times, when Egypt was ruled by foreigners — and it has been possessed in turn by Persians, Greeks, Romans, Byzantines, Arabs, Turks, French and English — women walled and men swore Koranic oaths when their sons were conscripted and taken away to the Army, as if they were unlikely ever to return.

There is no martial tradition in Egypt and even in ancient times the Pharaohs often had to fill their armies with Nubians, Libyans, Syrians, and other foreigners. Some of this feeling still persists. Above all, the Egyptian peasant loves the fertile Nile soil he tills and is loath to leave it for any reason.

Against this is ranged religion: War against enemies of Islam is enjoined as a sacred duty to Muslims and no villager will go against his faith or the holy Koran.

After 30 centuries of polytheistic worship, then 6 of Christianity and 13 of Islam, the Egyptian villager is deeply religious. Each day in the village, at sunrise, noon, mid-afternoon, sunset and nightfall, when the muezzin's voice, strained to its utmost pitch, chants the call to prayer from the mosque — "Allah o Akbar! God is great!" — men in their fields, in their homes, or wherever they are, will fall to their knees, prostrate their heads toward Mecca, and murmur prayers of praise and thanksgiving. Even illiterates among the small boys must memorize long passages from the Koran and some of the older men can recite it from beginning to end by heart.

A cloak of tolerance

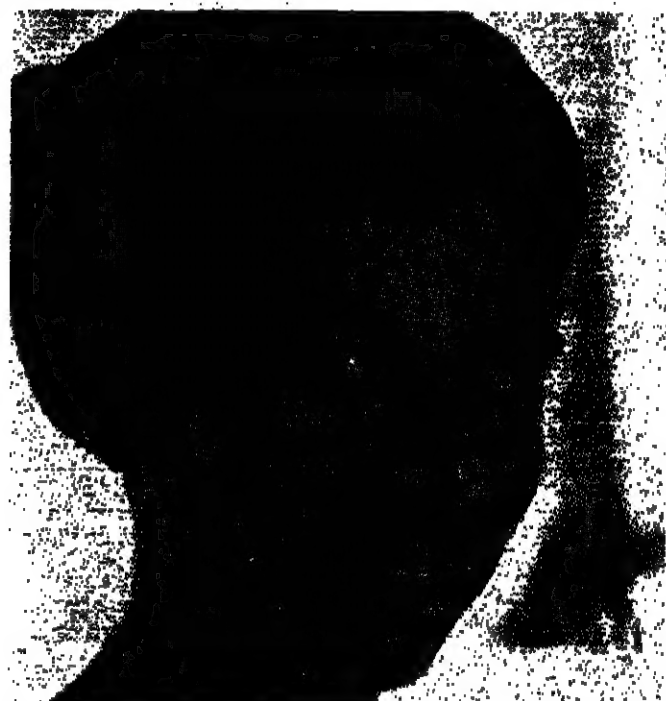
Yet Egyptian villagers are remarkably tolerant as people with a multicolored heritage tend to be. The Christian Copts never converted to Islam, are scattered throughout the Upper Egyptian villages and live amicably with their Muslim neighbors, who often proudly point out that the Copts, by never marrying Arab or Turk, alone preserve the ancient Pharaonic blood.

Attitudes toward Jews are a little harsher, reflecting the Koran and Mohammed's bitterness when the Jewish tribes of Arabia were the first to reject his claim to prophethood. Yet the villagers believe that Jesus and Moses, like Adam, Noah, Abraham, and Mohammed himself, received divinely revealed law. They regard both Christians and Jews as more akin to them than pagans or atheists (there is a curious, but deeply felt, aversion to contemporary Chinese and Russians for being godless).

Living among them, working beside them in their maize fields, one finds the Egyptian villagers a marvelously cheerful and contented lot. Like peasants the world over they are plain, straight, conservative people who just want to be left to afford a buffalo or a cow or two.

There is a certain timelessness in the way they view events outside the village — as if conscious that they and their way of life are as ancient and enduring as the green-blue Nile itself, and will always be.

Richard Critchfield is studying peasant life in Asia and the Middle East on a grant from the Ford Foundation. He is the author of a book on peasant life, "The Golden Bowl Be Broken."



By William Mares

Contented to work his own land



By William Mares

'Plain, straight . . . tolerant'

Melvin Maddocks

Are games playing us?

The games you buy for Christmas you will have to play in January. This is the law of retribution that parents must live with. You parents who bought the "Planet of the Apes" game ("Be the last human survivor in this mortal combat between men and apes . . .") have learned your lesson by now, and we won't rub it in.

But for those of us who sort of, well, detest all games the situation may be worse than we realize. Games are no longer just January's price for Christmas. Or the emergency equipment you drag out to get through the rainy days on vacation. Or the party ice-breakers, like "The Smelling Game" (we wouldn't kid you), devised to relax a parlor of guests in Grandmother's day.

According to printed instructions, the hostess put turpentine in a vanilla extract bottle, perfume in a Worcester-shire sauce jug, and so on. Overwhelmed noses then sniffed to discriminate. "This game gives guests something definite to do when they first arrive," old-timey funmakers were solemnly advised. "It is also something to which they can keep going back during lulls in the evening." After all, how can anybody feel shy with a lung full of turpentine?

Ah, for the simpler days of whoop-de-do!

Games today get more and more complicated and take longer and longer to play.

The making of games has become an industry, the playing of games an occupation.

Once games were an interlude; now our diversions threaten to become our lives.

Imagine the case of wealthy, full-time playboy Tony van Diddle III. Tony opens his eyes on the New York Times crossword puzzle, folded on the blue satin pillow beside him. A teak bedside stand rolls his Webster's Third in range, with solid gold pencil attached. Not one drop of freshly squeezed orange juice will pass Tony's lips until he has beaten the Times again.

At breakfast, Tony goes in for those geometric spatial-vision games — fitting messy little triangles together to make one marvelous square.

After breakfast, just to warm up for a Big Day at the office, he plays a few rounds of "Labyrinth," that torture game consisting of a steel ball rolling on a tilt-board down little corridors chock full of holes. Even in the back seat of a limousine, is there a sense of failure to compare with the moment when, ever so slowly, the ball drops through one of these traps with a dull

thud, followed by a sound-in-the-mind like the whole world giggling?

At the office, Tony takes no interest in his real-life business. A chain of gold mines in South Africa. A pyramid of dummy corporations in Venezuela. An international insurance company so vast it insures Lloyd's of London.

Tony's boardroom is made up of nothing but endless game tables on which he plays with his vice-presidents all those funny-money deals like "Billionaire," "Stock Market," "Oil King," even "Monopoly." How the sweat pours!

After a banana yogurt lunch, Tony — alert and aggressive — switches to war games: "Stratego," "Blitzkrieg," "Waterloo," to say nothing of World War IV. Alternating, of course, with those "Ecology" games for playboys with social consciences. Thus one's left hand pushes warhead buttons while one's right hand cleans up Old Muddy River.

When the contradictions of playing Dr. Strangelove and Ralph Nader get too much for him, Tony turns on his television. "The Price Is Right." "Gambit." "Password." "Match Game." "Let's Make a Deal." "Wheel of Fortune." What else is TV '75 but one long game show?

As he heads for a wild evening of backgammon at the club, does Tony, the full-time playboy, foretell the kind of life we are all scheduled to lead in a short-work-week, early-retirement society? If so, perhaps one should get a little more serious about fun.

Games have a way of taking over their players. The history of chess is full of cautionary tales. The consummate Stainitz came to believe he could move chessmen by electricity discharged from his fingertips and speak over the telephone without benefit of the instrument itself.

Like all rituals of power, games are not without their mad illusions. "The chess board is the world," cried T. H. Huxley in his most cosmic voice. But it isn't; it's a chess board.

Games — don't look now — are creeping up on us the way machines and gadgets already have, like a bad plot out of science-fiction. Before the games play us, maybe we should start putting games back in their place, figuratively as well as literally. And while you're at it, pour the turpentine out of the vanilla bottle, will you?

A Monday and Thursday feature by the Monitor's columnist-at-large.

financial

Recycling of petrodollars

Oil-import nations' accord?

By David T. Cook
Business-financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The major oil-importing countries are apparently close to agreement on a compromise plan for recycling petrodollars.

As a result, the danger that Italy, Britain, France, or some other industrial nation will be unable to pay vastly increased oil-import bills is fading.

One hopeful sign emerged at the end of a meeting here Tuesday of the finance ministers of the largest non-Communist industrial nations. The acting chairman of this "Group of 10," Japanese Finance Minister Masayoshi Ohira, told reporters, "We are approaching agreement."

Discussions continued Wednesday and today within a special committee of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), a broader group that includes representatives of developing countries as well as of the industrial nations.

U.S. opposition fades?

The reason for the progress: The United States evidently has dropped its opposition to the enlargement of an IMF emergency loan fund to help nations whose oil-import bills exceed their ability to pay.

The United States has "agreed in principle" to accept a one-year emergency loan fund run by the IMF with money raised from oil-exporting countries, says Treasury Undersecretary for Monetary Affairs Jack Bennett. This IMF plan, as urged by

the European Common Market, would raise \$10 billion to \$12 billion.

Mr. Bennett said he left the Group of 10 meetings "considerably encouraged" about the prospect for reaching agreement on a comprehensive oil-loan package "late this week." He added that there was "some hope" for an international oil-loan agreement.

In return, the European nations have reportedly also agreed to consider the U.S. proposal for a \$25 billion oil-loan "safety net" to be set up and managed by the major industrial nations alone. Because of their relatively healthy international payments situation, the United States and West Germany would provide most of the loan funds.

Proposals combined

This plan was coupled with a proposal that importing nations cut their oil consumption by 3 million barrels a day.

Mr. Bennett said this U.S. plan was "moving ahead" as a result of the U.S. compromise and "may be referred to a drafting committee" to be put in final form.

After its outline last autumn by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, the U.S. plan met with a cold diplomatic reception, especially in West Germany. However, as a result of weekend talks between Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur F. Burns and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, German opposition to the plan reportedly faded.

The Europeans, whose internal oil supplies are not as abundant as those of the United States, felt that the U.S.

scheme included an undesirable element of confrontation with the oil-exporting countries. Also, they figured that raising funds directly from the oil exporters — as anticipated in the IMF plan — will be less painful. Further, they reckoned that the IMF-run fund would be less subject to American domination.

Continuation pledged

Mr. Bennett said the United States had agreed to continuing and expanding an IMF loan facility in operation since June 13, 1974. But in the compromise, the United States agreed that the loan pool should contain "an amount considerably lower than some had wanted."

The Treasury official declined to specify the agreed-upon amount for the IMF oil-loan fund but noted it was "higher than zero," which was what the United States had originally proposed for the IMF scheme.

Mr. Bennett said that as a result of current discussions finance ministers were now "attempting to reach" agreement on the U.S. oil-payment safety net by "attempting to draft" a statement of principles.

N. M. Perera, Sri Lanka's finance minister and a spokesman for the Group of 24 — which represents developing nations — said his associates did not oppose the U.S. oil-loan plan but did "not want that to be an [exclusive] alternative to the [IMF] oil" loan scheme. Mr. Perera said finance ministers of developing nations feel that whatever oil-loan funds are agreed upon "should be channeled through the IMF."

China sidesteps no-credit trade policy

By Richard Fry
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
from Financial Times Service

Peking

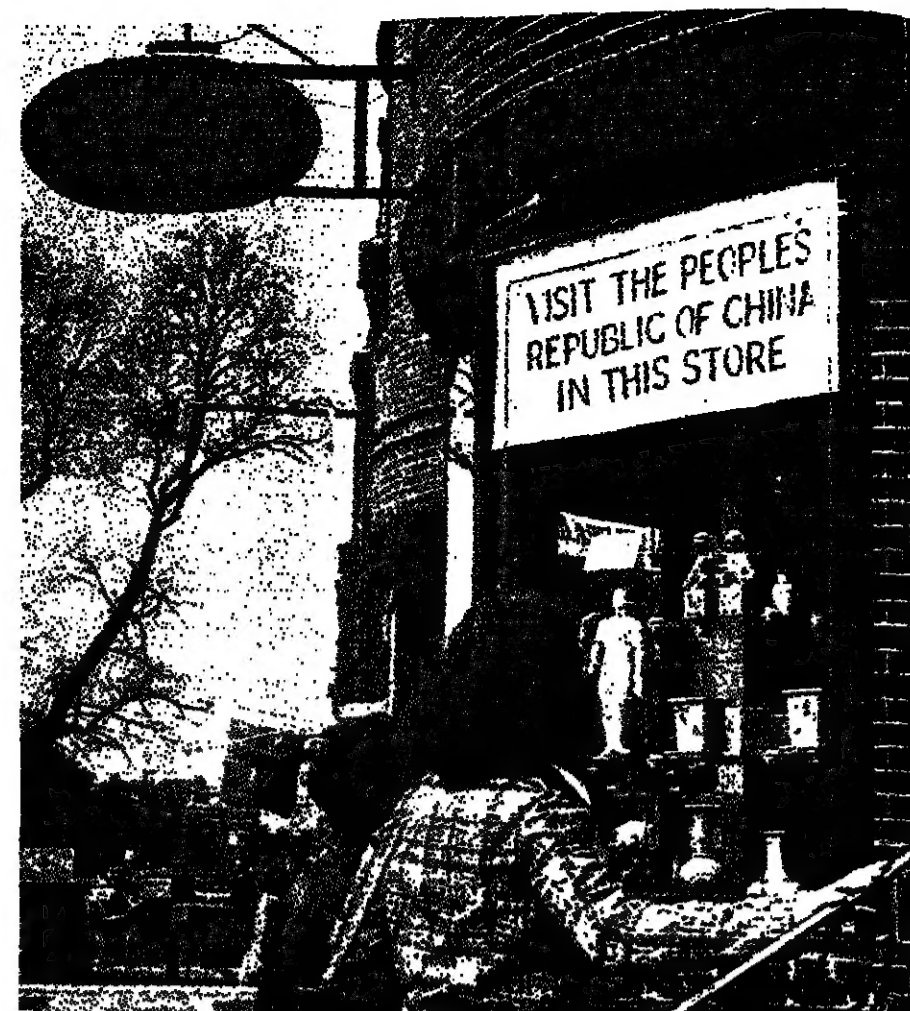
For the past two years a steady procession of bankers and bank officials from Western financial centers has visited the People's Republic of China. They have been impressed and fascinated by the hospitality of the Bank of China, which acted as host.

They were shown the Forbidden City and the Great Wall; they were able to pay instructive visits to farming communes, factories, and social institutions.

They may have found much to admire, which is fortunate, because they did not find a great deal of business waiting for them.

60 plants ordered

Chairman Mao has laid down a firm instruction that there shall be no foreign loans or credits, and the history of Chinese indebtedness makes that perfectly understandable. Nor does the leadership want the industrial and technical development of China to be dependent on foreign know-how.



By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

China's trade drops quietly into deficit

On the other hand, it is accepted policy, for the present, to modernize Chinese communications and essential industries with limited foreign participation. Peking is humming with delegations concerned with technical discussions on new plants — steel rolling mills, fertilizer factories, petrochemical installations.

A list of over 60 complete plants already on order has been published. A large number of new aircraft are coming from the United States, Britain, and Russia. Much advanced communications equipment has been contracted for.

To all this must be added that China is still importing large quantities of grain from the United States, Canada, and Australia, and that need is not expected to vanish quickly. Raw cotton, too, and fertilizers are being bought abroad.

Deficit developed

Until a year or two ago imports were roughly balanced by exports, including the highly important exports to and through Hong Kong that are said to provide more than half China's foreign exchange earnings.

Last year the supply of the traditional goods for exports seems to have fallen behind the level needed to balance the accounts, and there was a trade deficit of nearly \$1 billion (according to outside estimates — China does not publish balance-of-payments figures).

Anything of that moderate size can probably be balanced by remittances from overseas Chinese and invisible earnings in Hong Kong; but on the basis of current plans the trade deficit is certain to grow very fast. How is China to pay for these imports if, as seems likely, the traditional exports cannot easily be stretched to fill the gap?

The answer is a familiar one: Oil has been found in China and off its shores, and within a few years oil exports should be large enough to cover the likely payments deficit.

Eventually, therefore, China may well be able to support a high level of

imports. But in the next few years, how will the deficit be financed?

Compromise appears

In Western terms, it is a perfect situation for medium-term credits that all industrial countries are offering at ridiculously low rates of interest. But China is China, and the problem cannot be solved in a way that would offend a basic political principle.

At this point the more nimble of the visiting bankers began to exert their minds, and a compromise seems to have been worked out in practice. It has two sides.

The Bank of China has a number of branches in Western cities. The annual report of the Bank of China for 1973 showed inter-bank deposits of more than \$2 billion, up more than one-quarter from the previous year. These deposits, no doubt fairly short-term but subject to roll-over arrangements, are being used to finance some of China's current trading needs.

Guarantees issued

For the capital goods imports, it has become usual for the Chinese State trading corporations to pay 20 percent down and to leave it to the export credit insurer in the supplying country to arrange credit for the exporter. The Bank of China in turn can be persuaded to issue letters of guarantee, which are perfectly acceptable to all the industrial countries. At the end of 1973 such guarantees had been issued for a total of \$3 billion.

Under the customary export credit procedures, moreover, installments can be stretched well beyond the date of delivery or commissioning. China will have obtained the substance of considerable medium-term credits without appearing as the debtor.

Repayment of these credits, whatever they are called, will pose a problem in a few years, but Chinese officials are confident that the tightly calculated import program for each year will not be allowed to grow larger than the estimated capacity to pay for them.

BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS

Aluminum cutback

New York

Alcan Aluminum, Ltd., North America's second-largest aluminum producer, said it will cut its primary production 9.6 percent, or 100,000 tons a year, by Feb. 1, due to slowing demand for the metal.

The move followed within 24 hours of the announcement by Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa), North America's biggest producer, that it plans to cut its production another 6 percent, to 51 percent of capacity, resulting in 640 job layoffs over the next few months.

Alcoa cut capacity 3 percent earlier this month.

Japanese concerned

Tokyo

Japan's Environment Agency expressed concern over President Ford's statement urging Congress to approve a five-year delay in implementing auto pollution standards.

The Environment Agency's concern reflects the fact that proposed Japanese automobile emission controls, aimed at reducing the amount of noxious substances in auto exhausts to one-tenth of the present level by 1978, are for the most part based on standards formulated by the U.S. Congress.

Japanese automakers have been demanding further postponement of implementation of Japanese controls since last year.

Dow Jones boosts prices

New York

The newsstand price of the Wall Street Journal and Barron's magazine will go up on Feb. 15 because of

"sharply rising costs, particularly postage and newsprint," Dow Jones & Co., publisher of the two, says.

The price of the Journal will increase to 25 cents from 20 cents, and the annual subscription price will climb to \$42 from \$38. A six-month subscription will cost \$22 against the current \$20, and the three-month subscription rate will go up to \$11.50 from the current \$10.50.

Newsstand prices for Barron's magazine will increase to 75 cents from the present 50 cents. The annual subscription price will go to \$26 from \$23, and six-month rate to \$13.50 from \$12.50, and the three-month rate to \$7.25 from \$6.75.

Uptrend in color TV

New York

More than two-thirds of U.S. households now have color television sets,

according to a survey by the American Research Bureau of Control Data Corporation.

In November, 47.8 million, or 70 percent, of U.S. households had color sets, compared with 42.6 million (64 percent) in November of 1973.

Cable TV now serves 15 percent of U.S. households, according to the survey, which was reported in the 1974 edition of the Arbitron Television Census.

Chemical R&D outlays

Washington

Unlike most other industries, the chemical industry is hiring in the area of research and development (R&D), according to a survey of 1975 R&D plans reported in the Jan. 13 issue of Chemical & Engineering News, weekly news magazine of the American Chemical Society.

After restricting R&D money for several years, chemical companies at last are reacting to the booming profits of the past three years and are pumping substantial fresh funds into the area.

The survey covers the 20 largest basic chemical companies, which account for 80 percent of basic chemical-industry sales.

In two years, R&D funding has experienced a gain of one-third—an increase nearly twice the estimated 17 percent R&D inflation costs, the magazine says.

In 1974 R&D budgets in the basic chemical industry jumped 18 percent to \$1.11 billion — about twice the gain expected last January. R&D support in 1975 is expected to increase another 13 percent to \$1.26 billion.

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sports

Rugby—it has survived in its own right as a popular sport

By Larry Eldridge

Twickenham, England
When I walked into Twickenham Stadium for my first rugby game, I was immediately struck by the outward resemblance to soccer. All the vestiges of the older game are still there—the padded uniforms, the way the players are spread out over a wide area, and the constant ebb and flow of action up and down the field.

After a few minutes, though, it really seemed more like American football with its ball carrying, tackling, and even lateral passing. The scoring is also more football-like, with four points for what we would call a touchdown, two for the extra point kick, and three for a field goal.

Game plan

Thus in a sense I began to feel like an anthropologist getting a glimpse of some long-lost link in the evolutionary chain, but of course rugby is much more than that, for it has survived in its own right as a popular sport in England and elsewhere.

To be sure, the game never has achieved the mass spectator appeal of either its predecessor or its successor, nor is it likely to. But then maybe that isn't the idea.

A former captain of England's national team warned me prior to my spectating debut not to expect too much.

"There's no doubt that association football [what you call soccer] is a better game from the spectator's point of view," said H. G. Periton.

Later as I approached the stadium a stranger volunteered the information that American football is also "much more of an audience sport."

These comments, taken together, raised an obvious question: If even rugby's adherents concede that it isn't as exciting to watch as the game it grew out of or the one it evolved into, why bother to play it?

Another fan walking alongside me provided the answer to that one.

"The idea over here is that sport is more to play than to watch," he said, "and rugby is great fun to play."

I must admit it looked to me as though the fun was confined to those players fortunate enough to have positions where they got a chance to run with the ball once in a while.

It was difficult to envision much enjoyment for the eight individuals on each 15-man team who spent most of the afternoon locked together in a mass of humanity splashing around in the mud trying to gain possession of the ball in something called a scrum. But each to his own taste, I guess!

My informants were definitely right on one point, though: there's no comparison between this game and football from a spectator's standpoint.



The game seems one long rerun of the same play

A bit later the day's most spectacular play developed as a competitor identified in the program as J.P.A.G. Janon made like O.J. Simpson on a long

shifting run through most of the Harlequins. These were isolated moments, though, and most of the day was spent in monotonous and gener-

ally ineffective thrusts up and down the field plus lots of scrambling in the scrum—which isn't exactly top spectator fare.

I came away with the general impression that speed afoot commands the biggest premium in rugby, though a couple of Mean Joe Greenes up front are important too. It also doesn't hurt to have at least one Wilt Chamberlain type, since out-of-bounds plays result in a basketball-style throw-in.

All-in-all, the game doesn't appear anywhere near as rough as American football, but balancing that equation is the fact that the players are unprotected by any equipment.

With no forward passing and no concept of first downs, rugby seems (to the uninitiated at least) like one long rerun of the same play. Whoever gets the ball just runs with it until he is about to be tackled, then laterals it to a teammate who does the same thing. This goes on, ad infinitum, until either they score or the defense manages to break up the play.

Granted, the game I saw was not necessarily a shining example, being an ordinary club match and a lopsided one at that, with Richmond routing the local Harlequins team 24-6. And even in the midst of this monotony, there were occasional exciting moments.

The closest parallel to a rugby offense in American football is the option type attack made famous in recent years by such

teams as Oklahoma. And indeed I almost thought I was watching the former great Sooners' quarterback Jack Mildren on one play when a Richmond ball carrier fooled everyone in the stadium on a fake pitchout, freezing the defenders for that one vital instant and darting through them for a score.

A glance at the program informed me, however, that the perpetrator of this bit of fakery was one N.R. Boul. Then a moment later he dazzled us all again, this time drawing a host of tacklers to him and passing off at the last instant to set up a long gain. Are you listening, Barry Switzer?

"You have to be fit to go out there and take all that violent contact without any padding at all," said Periton. "You have to be ready to take a hard knock or two."

Periton, who lives in London, was captain of England's team in the early 1930s. He sees several differences in the game then and now—and not necessarily for the better.

"It has quickened up a lot, no question about that, but there's not as much opportunity for individual efforts," he said. "There's much more coaching now, and the players have to do what they're told in various situations."

"I think this probably has the effect of producing a more coordinated effort as a team, but I wonder if they enjoy it as much as we did."

EMPLOYMENT

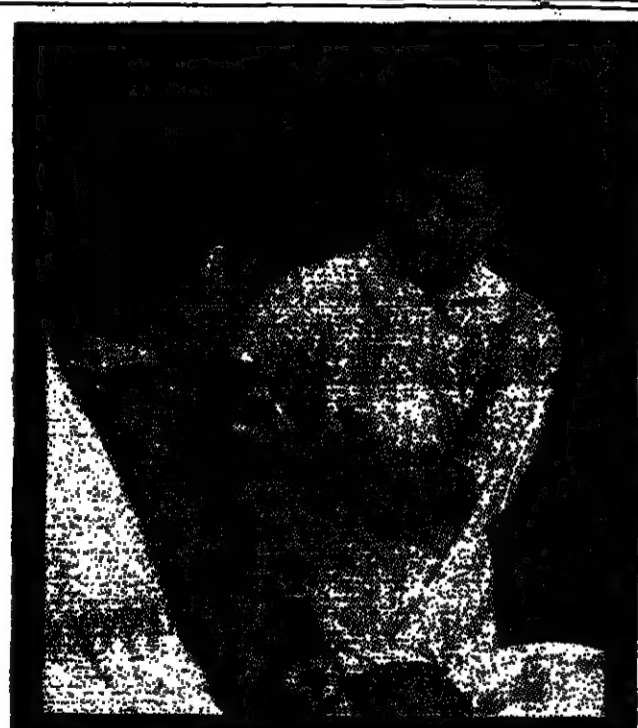
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Thursday, January 16, 1975

The Monitor's view

K

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The state of the people

President Ford chooses to have a bust of Abraham Lincoln gazing at him all day in the Oval Office. Now his State of the Union message confirms how far Mr. Ford has come in line with Lincoln's words: "I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views."

Now how far will the American people move in adopting the new views necessary for them to do their part in their country's recovery? If they believe the President has moved too slowly, let them not do the same.

What are these new views?

One is that the country has a President of such good and earnest intentions that Americans can go back to debating their leader's judgment rather than his basic integrity. When such a leader appeals for help, it is time for the people's first response to be once again their traditional support of their President. This does not mean agreeing with every proposal but reviving a spirit of going forward together.

The public also needs to heed all the evidence demanding unprecedented conservation of energy and other resources. Mr. Ford has seen the need for going beyond voluntary measures for conservation of oil, for example. He can be challenged on methods. But the President is going in the right direction. The people, too, have to move — even beyond the conservation enforced on them by dwindling finances.

Other "new views" also are

demanding in line with what Mr. Ford told the people Monday:

"Sound solutions to our economic difficulties depend primarily on the strong support of each one of you. Self-restraint must be exercised by big and small business, by organized and unorganized labor, by state and local governments as well as by the Federal Government. No one will be allowed to prosper from the temporary hardships most of us bear willingly. Nor can we permit any special interests to gain from our common distress."

If President Ford himself truly acts on the basis of that paragraph, he can counter congressional criticism of his economic program that it is "Robin Hood in reverse," relieving the well-off at the expense of the poor.

If Congress acts in the same spirit, it will not obstruct the widely acceptable parts of the President's program.

Finally, if the people see that the President and Congress are acting in this spirit, they too must pursue the role Mr. Ford expressed in his characteristic well-worn phrases: "In every crisis, the American people have closed ranks, rolled up their sleeves, and rallied to do whatever had to be done."

"The state of the union is not good," said Mr. Ford bluntly yesterday, despite all the progress of which he reminded us. If the state of the people rises to the task, the news will be better next year.

"What have you done for me lately?"



State of the nations

On resupplying Saigon

By Joseph G. Harsch

The greatest single danger to the survival of a non-Communist government in South Vietnam does not come from what its enemies can expect to win on the field of battle during the present fighting season. It comes rather from the box into which Congress has put American diplomacy on this matter.

The administration originally asked for \$1.45 billion for military aid to South Vietnam during the coming year. Congress cut this to \$700 million. Meanwhile the Soviets and Chinese continue to provide military aid to North Vietnam at roughly the level which the administration had intended to provide for South Vietnam. This means that the enemies of the Saigon government can afford to spend ammunition freely, knowing that they have the advantage in weapons. And they will continue to have the advantage so long as Congress puts an arbitrary limit on what Secretary of State Henry Kissinger can spend on weapons for South Vietnam.

Worse than this immediate disadvantage is the fact that so long as Congress fixes an arbitrary low limit Dr. Kissinger is deprived of bargaining power. He cannot go to the Soviets and the Chinese and offer to limit what he provides to Saigon if they will put a corresponding limit on what they give to Hanoi. Had he such bargaining power he could do for Southeast Asia what he is able to do over the Middle East.

Dr. Kissinger has substantial bargaining power over the Middle East because Congress is ready and eager to provide any amount of arms for Israel. Dr. Kissinger can talk business in Moscow because he can promise to restrain Congress on arms to Israel if they will put "reasonable" limits on what they provide to Israel's enemies. There has always been some balance in respective arms deliveries to the two sides in the Middle East.

But an arbitrary limit fixed by Congress on arms to Saigon will ultimately doom the cause of anti-Communism in South Vietnam. Peking and Moscow only need to provide just a little more than Congress's limit — and their client sooner or later wins.

It is high time for Americans to consider thoughtfully whether they are willing to allow this to happen.

True, there is no contractual obligation on Americans to sustain the anti-Communist cause in South Vietnam. There never was a contractual obligation, no matter how much Lyndon Johnson used to say to the contrary. But there did evolve over the years a moral commitment to those who decided to make a fight for it in Vietnam in the expectation of American support.

I have always believed that a serious mistake was made immediately after World War II when Washington rejected the request for aid from Ho Chi Minh. Instead, it decided to back the effort of the French to reclaim their lost colonial position in Vietnam. A great river of human tragedy has flowed from that decision.

However, no one can go back and play that decision the other way. For better or worse, Ho Chi Minh's hand was refused, the French were backed

in their eventual failure at Dien Bien Phu, and this is 1975, not 1946.

There are some 20 million persons in South Vietnam, most of whom have proved by their actions that they prefer to live under a non-Communist government than be taken over by the government in Hanoi. They have kept up a struggle against the Communists for the entire lifetime of most of them. They have done so in the expectation of American support.

No one in his right mind would dream of sending American armed forces back into Vietnam. That was a disastrous mistake from the opening moment (when John F. Kennedy was President). But the reasons which exclude direct American military intervention do not necessarily work against matching the amount of military aid which goes to the other side in Vietnam.

If Dr. Kissinger were given a discretionary military budget he could propose to Peking and Moscow a mutual limit on arms aid to the respective sides. Unless and until he has a discretionary budget in his control, his hands are tied. He has no bargaining power.

Congress could give Dr. Kissinger room for maneuver in this matter by letting him decide how much of American weapons should go to Saigon at any given time. It would be the honorable course of action. It might also be the cheapest.

Mirror of opinion

The school bus heads back to court

The Supreme Court can no more dispose of the school busing issue with finality, apparently, than the justices can define obscenity with sufficient clarity to avoid having to see more dirty pictures. With Detroit out of the way last summer, some observers thought that was that: Cities could be compelled to desegregate within their borders, but suburban districts could not be compelled to provide the white pupils needed for the purpose. That left Baltimore struggling along where it is now. But two more cases are heading toward the Supreme Court, giving it a chance to rethink the contradictions that arise from the present state of case law. One involves city and suburb inter-district busing, the other the central city alone. Each potentially could affect Baltimore.

As for Detroit, the court did not categorically rule out compulsion of school district merger or inter-district busing to achieve desegregation. Rather it ruled out compulsion unless it was established that each district involved had engaged in unconstitutional racial discrimination. In other words, a hypothetical plaintiff in Baltimore could not compel city-county busing merely by showing that city desegregation could be achieved no other way, but would need to show that county actions contributed to the existing city segregation. This might seem too great an obstacle course for any plaintiff. But in the light of that Detroit decision, the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals has ordered busing

The means to avoid catastrophe

By Charles W. Yost

The United States and much of the world are wallowing in a morass of confusion, bewilderment, and fear. Within the past year, heralds of unending growth and progress — more and more wealth for the rich nations, less and less poverty for the poor — have been elbowing offstage by prophets of doom, each with his own professional diagnosis of disaster.

Galloping and uncontrollable inflation, it is said, will produce economic and political collapse, such as befell the Weimar Republic. Over-severe antiinflationary measures will lead to another great depression. Uncontrollable population explosion will generate famines, plagues, wars, and revolutions. Millions will starve while millions of others overconsume and waste. Air, water, and land will be so polluted by misuse and overdevelopment that in a few more decades the earth will become uninhabitable.

Energy will either dry up, become too costly to use, or be subject to political blackmail. Petrodollars will swamp and sink the global banking and financial systems. Nuclear war and the widespread theft of nuclear fuel by terrorists is inevitable. The Soviet Union is moving rapidly toward overwhelming superiority in strategic weapons. War is about to break out in the Middle East, and an oil embargo will be reimposed with disastrous consequences for democracy in the West.

An often-neglected fact about most of these potential catastrophes is that means of avoiding them already lie at hand. Politics, economics, diplomacy, sociology are far from being the exact sciences some of their professors pretend, but solutions, or at least substantial mitigations, of most of these awesome problems have been worked out by practical and prudent minds. The U.S. does not lack the wisdom to solve the problems. It lacks the courage, self-sacrifice, and leadership to apply the solutions.

It is a complex of social reasons, vested interests, ingrained habits, cultural lag, irrational anxieties, and political timidity which prevents the application of known remedies to the economic and political disasters the doomsmongers predict.

Means of controlling both inflation and depression have been thoroughly explored in the past half century, but they involve tough mandatory measures offensive both to the "old-time

religion" of most political leaders and to the private interests of many of their most powerful constituents. Hence they are applied too little and too late.

The experts know how to control population growth, produce enough food, stop excessive pollution, and generate enough energy, but each of these ends requires the application of stern measures which either involve revolutions in social customs or the expenditure of vast sums by reluctant treasuries, taxpayers, and private interests.

Massive reductions in strategic armaments by the U.S. and the Soviet Union, and in conventional armaments by others, are quite feasible without jeopardizing the security of any — indeed, with vast benefits to the security of all. The major outlines of a realistic political settlement in the Middle East have been repeatedly drawn up and submitted to the parties. In both cases action is prevented by rational and irrational fears which, if applied, would relieve them.

The great challenges confronting mankind over the next two or three decades, some at our throats this very day, are not primarily in what current jargon calls "R and D," research and development, though there is still need for much of that. The paramount imperative is for a bold national and international application, at whatever the cost may prove to be, of known solutions to these great problems.

The mass of the people everywhere need to be taken much more forthrightly into their leaders' confidence. They are not children who have to be shielded from the ugly facts of life lest they sulk or scream.

They need to be told frankly in each case what the problem is, what is likely to happen if it is not resolved, what a rational and feasible solution would be, what shocks and hardships that solution would involve, how the solution can and should be implemented.

This process will not be politically easy. In many countries it may be only the third or fourth successive government that will face up to it. But when it is finally faced up to, leaders may be surprised by the realism and courage of most of their people.

The author of this article writes from a background of 40 years as a United States diplomat.

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Readers write

Amtrak fare inflation

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In a Monitor article about Amtrak, it was said Amtrak is losing money on its long hauls. Why?

I wrote a letter recently to Congressman Brock Adams explaining the difference in rail fares today as compared to 10 years ago, when the railroads were just beginning to discourage passenger traffic.

I took as a comparison the fare for a family group consisting of two parents and their children ages 3, 4, and 7, from Seattle, Washington, to Kansas City, Missouri.

The round trip family plan coach fare for this group in 1964 was \$180. Today this same group would pay \$748. The trip in 1964 was 50 hours and today it is eight hours longer and there are restrictions as to days of the week this fare can be used that were not in existence in 1964.

Other fare adjustments in territory west of the Mississippi River are much the same.

The executives forming Amtrak were either railroad men who have decided, long ago, that passenger trains could never make money, or men who had little interest in passenger train traffic.

The railroads used to consider the automobile their strongest competitor, but with these fare increases they are compelling families to abandon the rails for their automobiles. J. Kent, Wash. George C. Armstrong, Jr.

'Plug' for tax loopholes

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your news item of Dec. 30 on corporations who pay no taxes on earnings of almost \$1,000,000 prompts me to repeat a nonpublishing suggestion I mailed to the Monitor year ago:

"There should be a sliding scale minimum tax for individuals and corporations, which must be paid regardless of how many tax loopholes they are able to find."

Without this minimum tax the will always be smart tax lawyers who will find big tax loopholes, placing heavier tax burdens on hardworking taxpayers. S. E. Eldridge, Ottawa

'The best five'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I found the first article by Dee Loercher in the "best five" series fascinating. The idea of the series, great because now I begin to see what those "art experts" value. I forward to the whole series. Cambridge, Mass. Charles E. Davis

Letters expressing reader views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration, though only a selection can be published and none individual acknowledgment. All are subject to condensation.

East-West relations at crossroads

The Soviet Union's repudiation of the 1972 trade agreement with the United States is deeply disappointing. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, the chief architect of the agreement, had labored long to persuade Congress to drop the clause inserted in the 1974 Trade Act linking "most favored nation treatment" for the Soviet Union to increased emigration for Soviet Jews.

Dr. Kissinger has warned repeatedly that this linkage was inappropriate and would be interpreted by Moscow as interference in Soviet affairs. He pleaded in vain that the politicians in Washington leave it to him and the State Department to raise through diplomatic channels the question of discrimination against Soviet Jews.

Despite the warning signals coming from Moscow, the total rejection of the 1972 trade pact still came as a surprise. It raises many questions as to what is going on in the Kremlin.

Are the Soviet hardliners gaining ascendancy over Leonid Brezhnev, the chief advocate of détente? Is this the reason for all the recent rumors concerning Mr. Brezhnev and the cancellation of his scheduled trip to the Middle East? Does this herald a toughening of Soviet attitudes all along the line in relations with the West? The next test of Soviet intentions

will come when the SALT (strategic arms limitation talks) resume in Geneva on Jan. 31. The main aim of this phase of the negotiations will be to work out the details of the agreement in principle reached between President Ford and Mr. Brezhnev at Vladivostok last November. The two leaders then set a ceiling of 2,400 on the number of strategic bombers and missiles either side could have.

Does cancellation of the trade pact mean that Moscow will now clamp down more strictly on Jewish emigration to Israel? The uncertainty will cause deep apprehension to the thousands of Jews still hoping to emigrate.

Another question raised by the Soviet move is whether the West will be able to win any concessions on the freer movement of people across the East-West divide at the European Security Conference negotiations which have dragged on at Geneva for months. For the West this humanitarian goal is one of the main tasks of the conference. For the Russians the conference is chiefly a tool to secure the endorsement of the existing frontiers in Europe.

January, 1975, marks a crossroads in East-West relations. What direction they are to take will depend on the decisions of the handful of men who deliberate behind the secretive walls of the Kremlin.

Stop the oil spills

Wanted: prevention of more episodes like the following.

August, 1974 — 75 miles of Chilean shoreline blackened by 1.8 million gallons of oil spilled from the tanker Metula.

October, 1974 — almost 650,000 gallons leak from the Universe Leader into Ireland's Bantry Bay, spreading along 22 miles of coastline dotted with fishing villages and glorious views. (Another 115,000 gallons leaked into the bay just last week.)

January, 1975 — 844,000 gallons pour from grounded tanker Showa Maru into the Malacca Strait, creating a 10-mile oil slick south of Singapore.

And these are only among the most recent oil-pollution calamities since the Torrey Canyon's spill off England in 1967 and the Keo's off Massachusetts in 1969. Apart from their immediate dangers and economic losses, they involve what studies have shown to be an unexpectedly long-term blighting of marine life.

For North Americans the need for preventive measures becomes more urgent now that the Alaskan pipeline is going ahead despite warnings about the danger of oil spills along the western coastlines

where tankers will carry the oil on the last leg of its journey to the United States.

Some of the measures immediately being suggested include regulation by coastal states of tanker travel in waters such as the Malacca Strait, where super-tankers, with their huge underwater surfaces, face particular hazards.

But more general international regulation, standards, and safety practices are required. Consideration of these should be a first order of business when the International Conference on the Law of the Sea reconvenes in March.

Besides tightening the rules, and trying to reduce the margin for human error which has caused some of the spills, concerned parties need to take technical and economic steps. In some areas seabeds need to be recharted in the light of supertanker dimensions. Compensation needs to be made to victims for long-term as well as immediate losses. Clean-up measures, such as those pursued with considerable speed and success by Singapore authorities, must be maintained and improved. The seas are too valuable to let the list of oil leaks grow.

food

Grain and vegetable dishes—tasty and cheaper than meat

By Phyllis Hanes
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

When it comes to budgeting for the family food, every penny counts. Today's grocery shopper and menu planner needs to be open to all ideas—old-fashioned and secondhand or new and strange to the ordinary routine.

A vegetarian menu, for example, reeks of economy. There is nothing new about vegetarianism. It goes back to ancient Hebrew days and early Greek civilizations. It thrived later in 19th-century Europe.

Its adequacy was proved in Denmark during World War I when people lived on mostly whole grain bran bread, barley porridge, potatoes, greens, and dairy products.

Although there are many variations on vegetarianism and many reasons, including religious convictions, for its appeal to many people, its cost-cutting aspects can help every economy-minded cook in an era of expensive meat.

But if you want to make every food-budget penny count, go over the list of so-called vegetarian foods that may not be familiar to your family and introduce some new dishes.

Shop carefully for these foods and try to find a natural food store that sells grains and seeds in bulk. Compare the cost of the packaged products with the loose, until you find the best buy. With rising popularity of these old-fashioned grains, some stores have increased the price unreasonably. Rice, for example, has increased in price during the past months, while soy beans have remained fairly stable.

All those strange grains and seeds you see in the natural food stores labeled alfalfa, millet, bulgur, and what have you can be cooked and used exactly as if they were the old familiar white rice, farina, or cream of wheat, except that they have had less processing. Cook them by any good cereal recipe and serve them as a change from pasta.

Grains, seeds, legumes, nuts, along with vegetables and dairy foods can provide interesting and economical main dishes. You've probably experimented with making your own bread. Do the same with soy beans.

Get a book on soybean cooking. Try some recipes from a friend. Buy some at the nearest nature store and work up some good dishes of baked soybeans, soups, soy sprouts, or desserts using soy flour.

"Soybeans in Family Meals" includes general information and good recipes and is available for 35 cents from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Ask for Home and Garden Bulletin 303.

Try making lentil soup the same way your grandmother made pea soup, with a ham bone and onions and a few carrots.

Use your family's favorite rice pudding recipe to make a delicious sweet millet pudding. A risotto made from brown rice will be nuttier and more delicious than the white rice version but will take longer to cook. Try polenta with water ground cornmeal.

Of all the new cereals, only brown rice seems to make it to the average dinner table. Try baked polenta, millet in souffles or creole style, gnocci, or barley with mushrooms.

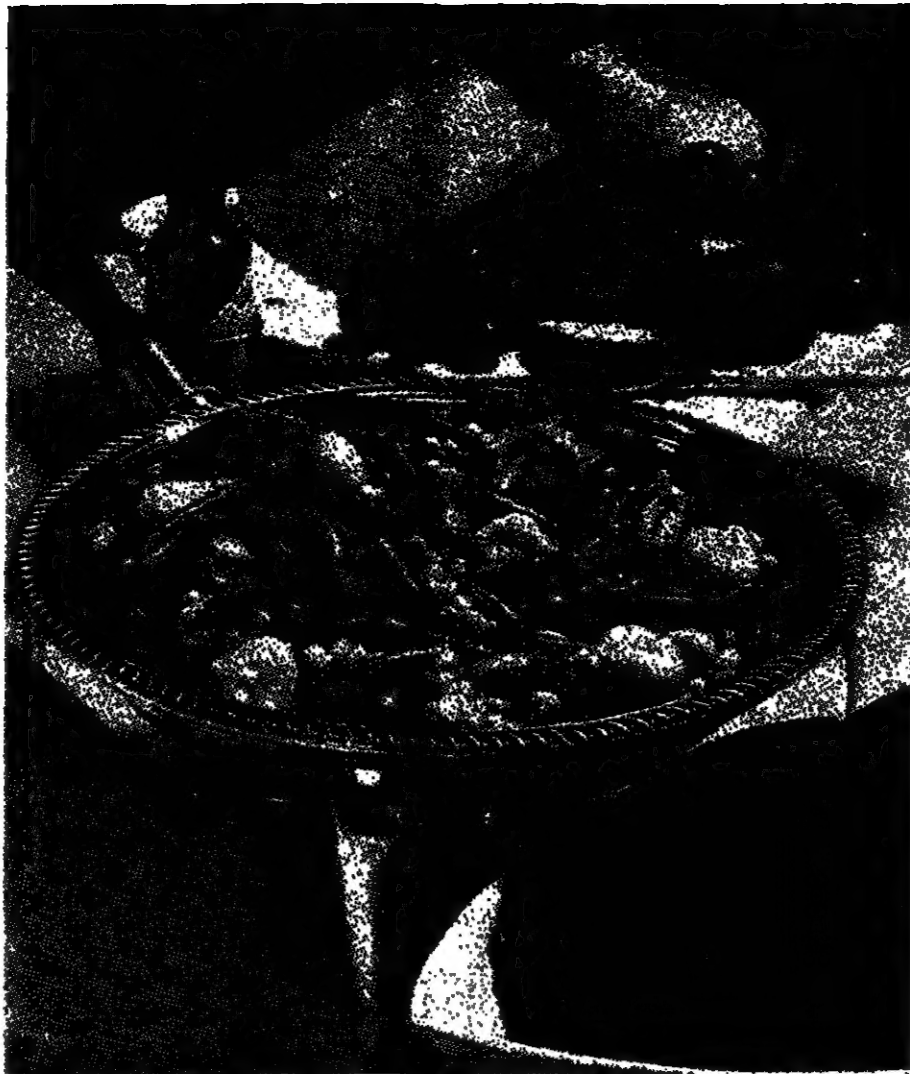
You will need to experiment to discover whether your family will go for a chewy or mushy dish, says Eleanor Levitt who has written "The Wonderful World of Natural-Food Cookery." Since most of these dishes are pale in color, Mrs. Levitt says she puts them in colorful bowls or casseroles and garnishes with fruit, nuts, mushrooms, or strips of red or green pepper.

Here is one of Mrs. Levitt's grain dishes that could easily replace the old standby, macaroni and cheese, or at least make an economical change.

Millet and Cheese Casserole

- 1 cup cracked millet
- 3 cups water
- 1 cup grated cheddar-type cheese
- 1 teaspoon sea salt
- 1 egg, beaten
- 2 tablespoons brewer's yeast (optional)
- 3 tablespoons wheat germ
- Parmesan cheese

Boil water and add millet slowly with water, continuing to boil actively. Cook covered for 20 minutes. Blend in cheese, salt, egg, yeast, and wheat germ. Cover and let stand for 5



Take a tip from vegetarians—stretch your food budget

minutes. Serve with a sprinkling of Parmesan cheese on top. Serves 6.

This recipe, served much as a meat loaf is served, was a favorite of vegetarian George Bernard Shaw.

Roasted Nut Loaf

- 1 cup chopped mixed nuts
- 1 cup fresh whole-wheat bread crumbs
- 1 cup cooked rice
- Few sprigs each sage, thyme, finely chopped or ¼ teaspoon each, dried
- 1 onion, finely chopped
- 1 teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon pepper
- 3 tablespoons melted butter
- 2 or 3 dashes Maggi seasoning

Preheat oven to 375 degrees F. Put nuts and bread crumbs through blender. Mix these well with rice and finely chopped herbs and onion. Blend in seasonings, 2 tablespoons melted butter, and Maggi seasoning. Add water to moisten if necessary and shape into a loaf. Bake in buttered baking dish for 35 minutes, basting with a little butter. Serve with Cumberland Sauce. Serves 4.

Vegetable Melange

- 2 packages (10 ounces each) whole or cut green beans
- 2 tablespoons butter or margarine
- ¼ pound fresh mushrooms, sliced
- 6 slices bacon
- 2/3 cup finely chopped onion
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- 1 ½ teaspoons salt
- 1 ½ cups water, divided
- 3 tablespoons cider vinegar
- ¼ teaspoon Tabasco pepper sauce
- 1 can (8 ounces) water chestnuts, drained and sliced
- 2 tomatoes, cut in wedges
- ½ cup uncooked barley, cooked according to package directions (2 cups cooked)

Cook green beans according to package directions; drain and reserve. Melt butter in large skillet; add mushrooms and cook until tender. Add to green beans. In same skillet, cook bacon until lightly browned. Drain bacon on paper towels, crumble, and reserve. Pour bacon drippings from skillet, measure 3 tablespoons, and return to skillet. Add

onion to drippings and cook over medium heat until tender, stirring frequently.

Sprinkle with flour, sugar, and salt; mix until onion is coated and flour is moistened. Stir in 1 cup water, vinegar, and Tabasco; cook over medium heat, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens and comes to a boil. Add green beans, mushrooms, water chestnuts, tomatoes and cooked barley. Add remaining ½ cup water, mix lightly and heat about 5 minutes. Add bacon and serve, or turn into chafing dish over hot water and keep warm over canned heat. Serves 6 to 8. Serve with sour cream potatoes.

Potatoes with Sour Cream

- 6 large potatoes, pared and cut into cubes
- 1 cup (8 ounces) sour cream
- 3 tablespoons chopped chives
- 1 tablespoon flour
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon Tabasco pepper sauce

Cook potatoes, covered, in 1 inch boiling salted water until tender, about 20 minutes; drain. Mix remaining ingredients, add to potatoes and mix well. Heat, turn into chafing dish and keep warm over canned heat. Serves 6.

Here are two recipes from Karen Brooks's cookbook, "The Forget-About-Meat Cookbook" (Rodale Press, Emmaus, Pa., \$7.95).

Noodles and Broccoli

- 1 bunch broccoli
- 2 quarts water
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 pound whole wheat noodles
- 1 pint mushrooms, sliced
- 1 stick butter
- 1 cup Parmesan cheese, grated
- Salt and pepper to taste
- 1 fresh tomato, chopped

Chop broccoli into medium-sized pieces. In a large pot, boil in water with salt for about 5 minutes. Add noodles and continue cooking for about 10 minutes or until noodles are tender. Drain and set aside.

Meanwhile, in a small skillet, saute mushrooms in butter. Add mushrooms to broccoli and noodles. Add cheese, salt and pepper and tomato. Toss lightly. Serve immediately. Yield: 6 servings.

Lentil Shepherd's Pie

- 2 cups cooked lentils
- 1 small onion, chopped
- 1 teaspoon sage
- Dash oregano
- 1 teaspoon salt
- Dash pepper
- 1 large cooked potato
- Small amount hot milk
- Butter
- Salt

In a large mixing bowl, mash cooked lentils. Add onions and seasonings. Put in a lightly greased casserole. In a separate bowl, mash potato and add hot milk with seasonings. Beat until fluffy. Spread on top of lentils and bake for 20 minutes in preheated oven. Put under broiler to brown top and serve. Serves 4.

Mary Wilson Webber of Freeport, Maine, started telling her friends, late in 1973, that she was feeding her family of five on \$20 a week. People were so astounded and dubious, that she wrote a book called "The Frugal Family's Kitchen Book" (Bond Wheelwright, \$2.60). She lists prices of store mixes compared with making things by scratch and gives her formula for maple syrup, chocolate syrup, beef and chicken gravy, salad dressings and others. Here's her recipe for beans and rice.

Beans and Rice

- 2 cups beans, blackeye suggested
- 3 quarts water
- ¼ pound bacon, optional
- 1 onion, chopped
- 1 hot pepper, chopped, optional
- 2 cups rice
- 1 tablespoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon pepper

Bring beans and water to a boil and boil 2 minutes. Cover pan and let stand for 1 hour. Cut up bacon and cook until brown, adding onion to brown, too. If bacon is omitted, use a little butter to saute onion in. Add to beans and cook until tender, about 1 hour. Stir in rice and seasonings. Cook covered without stirring until rice is tender, usually 20 to 30 minutes. This makes a big batch and is great with blueberry muffins and coleslaw.

This recipe is from Ruby A. Grant of North Berwick, Maine. It is similar to a recipe called Shipwreck, which includes a can of kidney beans instead of the peas. Both are from a spiral-bound church cookbook.

One Dish Meal

- 8 medium potatoes, sliced
- 1 can peas
- 3 small onions
- 1 can tomato soup
- 1 small carrot
- Salt and pepper
- 3 or 4 strips bacon

Slice potatoes and onions. Into large casserole put alternate layers of potatoes, peas, onions, and carrot. Season each layer and dot with butter. Pour tomato soup over all and rinse can with ½ cup boiling water and add. Cover and bake 1½ hours in oven set at 350 degrees F. Place bacon on top during the last 15 minutes and cook until bacon is cooked.

Canned mackerel: your best buy nowadays

By Lois Wickstrom
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Canned mackerel seems to be the best fish or meat buy in the store these days. It is already cooked and is half the price of canned, grated tuna. Packed in water like fancy tuna, it can be served hot or cold.

The only preparation needed is to remove the spine, which pulls out easily.

After doing this and pouring off the water, a 15-ounce can contains 13½

ounces of meat, making the actual cost about 54 cents a pound; the price per can is from 43 to 45 cents. Mackerel tastes very similar to tuna and is easy and quick to prepare, unlike many economical foods. Here are two ways of serving it.

Baked Mackerel with Lemon

- 1 15-ounce can of mackerel, drained, spines removed
- 1 lemon
- 1 onion
- Parsley, fresh

Place the mackerel pieces in a small baking dish. Squeeze the lemon; sprinkle juice over fish. Slice the onion; arrange over top.

Bake in a 350 degree F. oven about 20 minutes, until onions are limp. If the onions are still firm after 20 minutes, turn off the heat and leave the fish in the oven for another 10 minutes or so.

Serve topped with sprigs of fresh parsley.

Mackerel is also delicious cooked in a steamer and served with a slice of lemon.

Mackerel Salad

- 1 15-ounce can of mackerel, drained, spines removed
- 1 tablespoon of mayonnaise
- 2 tablespoons of pickle relish
- Small head of romaine lettuce
- 2 medium carrots, sliced
- Celery stick, chopped
- 5 or 6 radishes, chopped
- 1 tomato, chopped
- 2 hard boiled eggs, chopped (optional)

Break mackerel into chunks with a fork. Stir in mayonnaise and pickle relish. Add other ingredients, toss, and serve.

Food hints

To make a nutritious and delicious cold fruit drink for your youngsters, whirl together in an electric blender a cup of sliced fresh peaches (peeled), a cup of milk and a cup of finely cracked ice. This will provide 2 large, 3 medium or 4 small servings.

Pumpkin pie spice is convenient to use, but look for one that is made of spice and does not contain artificial color or flavoring. Read the label! Usually pumpkin pie spice is a mixture of cinnamon, ginger, allspice and nutmeg.

Freeze-dried chopped shallots are an excellent product; they're good to use when fresh shallots are unavailable or not at hand.

Low-cost soybeans: 'meat that grows on vines'

By Diane Young
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Like happiness, soybeans can take many forms — there are fresh soybeans in their fuzzy pods, dried soybeans, soy and wheat noodles, spaghetti and macaroni, soy grits, soy flour, soy milk, soy cheese, nutlike roasted soybeans, sprouted soybeans, textured soy, soy oil, and soy butter. The possible combinations with other foods are endless.

Soybean value is in its high protein. That's why the beans are nicknamed the "meat that grows on vines." Another big plus and no less important is their low cost — about 35 cents a pound. We haven't seen many bargains like that in the meat section lately.

Here's how to prepare basic dried soybeans. One cup of dried beans swells to 2½ to 3 cups after soaking, which is more than enough for most recipes calling for cooked soybeans.

Pick over the dried beans and wash them well. Place in a bowl, cover with cold water, and soak them overnight. About a half teaspoon of salt added to the water will shorten the cooking time.

To cook, put the beans in a heavy pan, add about a level teaspoon of salt, barely cover with cold water, cover partially and simmer 1½ to 2 hours or until tender. Do not boil.

Add more water during cooking if needed. Check them from time to time because if they boil, they'll foam over in a flash. In view of that one bad habit, I wouldn't recommend using a pressure cooker to shorten the cooking time, that is, unless you'd like your kitchen to have an instant new decor — a la soybean.

This recipe is a favorite at our house:

Soyburgers

- 2 tablespoons chopped scallion or onion
- 2 cups cooked soybeans
- 1 cup cooked brown rice
- 1 cup soft whole wheat bread crumbs
- 2 eggs, beaten
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon sweet basil
- 2 tablespoons oil

Saute the onion in a little oil or butter. Put the soybeans through a

food chopper or blender. Then mix with the other ingredients, except the oil, until blended. Heat the oil in a large frying pan over medium heat and shape the mixture into patties. I've helped if you oil your hands. Lightly brown the patties on both sides in the oil. Then cover and simmer in tomato sauce or mushroom gravy about 15 minutes.

Instead of more recipes, here are some ideas you can adapt to your own recipes and taste:

1. Substitute cooked soybeans for kidney beans in chili, and make the cooked soybeans for hamburger his spaghetti sauce.

2. Use almost-dried soybeans in your baked bean recipe.

3. Use a cup of mashed cooked soybeans in meatloaf, meatball, poultry stuffing, stuffed pepper, or stuffed squash.

4. Add cooked soybeans to soups and molded salads.

Soy flour really deserves separate recognition since it's the richest protein of all known foods with the exception of dried egg whites. For example, two pounds of soy flour contain as much protein as five pounds of boneless meat, six dozen eggs, 15 quarts of milk, or four pounds of cheese.

Soy flour is all but starch free. It fluffier than wheat flour. It absorbs more moisture so baked goods are moist and keep fresh a long time. However, since it doesn't contain gluten to hold the dough together, can't be used alone for making bread. Nor can it be used as a thickening agent or sauce.

I've found that two tablespoons soy flour in each cup of wheat flour excellent for practically all recipes. Use it for breads, rolls, biscuits, meatloaf, cookies, and cakes. Muffins and pancakes are delicious made from all soy flour. It's good to remember that foods containing a flour brown easily and should be baked at a slightly lower temperature.

These are just a few ideas to give your meals another protein source and your pocketbook an away around inflated meat prices. Of these blustery days would be perfect time to get acquainted with this versatile bean.

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If you could have any five of the world's art treasures for your personal collection, which ones would you choose? Challenged by this question, directors of some of the world's major art museums offer their selections in a series of articles appearing Thursdays. While some directors felt a choice of five to be a demanding restriction, Dr. A. E. E. van Schendal, director of the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam would be satisfied with two supreme masterpieces. In this, the fourth article of the series, he explains why.

Dr. A. E. E. van Schendal of the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam

There could be many choices, but actually Rembrandt's "The Polish Rider" and Titian's "Rape of Europa" would be sufficient in my lifetime. I consider them very great masterpieces.

In the Rembrandt, the style and the atmosphere are wonderfully appealing. It is broadly painted, making a very great impression — particularly that haggard old horse in an atmosphere of grey, red and brown tones which move from right to left.

The same applies to the Titian which is a very romantic and rapturous masterpiece. Anyone familiar with these two works knows how extraordinary the great style is, how splendid the brushwork — and that ripeness of color! Nearly everyone is struck by that alone.

I don't make a difference between great works of art if the essential element of these great works is a great style. It is impossible to define what art is, though one can try as much as one likes. But here, in both paintings, the elements are there. They are more than just average paintings of their period. They communicate something, at a very deep level, to the viewer.

What I mean by the essential elements is the very powerful harmony — a powerful music which comes out of both paintings — a very unusual, strong rhythm in the movement of the composition and in the harmony of the colors. These essential elements, along with the ability to speak to the viewer, makes these two paintings outstanding in my mind.



"The Polish Rider" 1655: By Rembrandt



"The Rape of Europa" 1550: By Titian

The Monitor's daily religious article

Vulgarity isn't funny

Crudity and obscenity are often considered perfectly natural and no particular cause for distress.

But is it all so harmless? Is a constantly degrading picture of man as lustful and depraved something that should be laughed over or saved to repeat to friends at a later occasion? No. It's a picture that needs to be denied every time it appears for the sake of our own well-being and the well-being of all those around us.

Christian Science shows that a person's poor physical condition is a direct result of the way he thinks. For healing to take place one's mental outlook has to be changed. When healing a man of the palsy, Christ Jesus showed that it was the man's thought of himself as a helpless, sinful mortal that was actually crippling him. First he said to him, "Son, be of good cheer; thy sins be forgiven thee." Then, to make even plainer the freedom that this meant, he added, "Arise, take up thy bed, and go unto thine house." And the Bible tells us the man arose and went home.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, also points out the importance of keeping a correct mental picture of man when, referring to us as sculptors of thought, she writes: "What is the model before mortal mind? Is it imperfection, joy, sorrow, sin, suffering? Have you accepted the mortal model? Are you reproducing it? Then you are haunted in your work by vicious sculptors and hideous forms."

Further on she says: "To remedy this, we must first turn our gaze in the right direction, and then walk that way. We must form perfect models in thought and look at them continually, or we shall never carve them out in grand and noble lives."

Living in an environment where crudity was casually accepted, a young man found himself suffering from a severe digestive problem. But even more distressing was the realization that he was also expressing many

of the sensual characteristics often joked about by those around him. While not usually participating in the coarse jesting, he had unwittingly accepted as true the ugly material picture of man as a depraved and lustful mortal that was very unlike the pure and loving man John was referring to when he wrote, "Beloved, now are we the sons of God."

The problem was so overwhelming and depressing the young man was taken aback as to how to tackle it. Then he read this statement of Mrs. Eddy's: "Know, then, that you possess sovereign power to think and act rightly, and that nothing can dispossess you of this heritage and trespass on Love." He resolved to claim the power to think and act rightly. Whenever tempted to yield to sensuous, lustful thoughts, he immediately dismissed them and instead dwelled on the pure and upright man of God's creating. He refused to give in to any tendencies that would substitute degrading conditions for the purity of divine Love. It was an effort at first, but as he continued to affirm his right to express only pure, loving qualities, he gradually felt a sense of peace greater than he had felt for months. And within days the long-standing digestive problem also completely cleared up.

We all need to keep in thought the reality of man created in God's image — in which there is no particle of crudity or sensuality. This can free us to put our attention to more wholesome, productive activities. And we can expect to lead purposeful, happy, and harmonious lives. This is our birthright.

¹See Matthew 9:2-3; ²Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 248; ³John 3:2; ⁴Pulpit and Press, p. 3.

Daily Bible verse

Out of Zion, the perfection of beauty, God hath shined. Psalms 50:2.

The healing touch of God's love

In the Bible God promises, "I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee of thy wounds."

Are you longing for a greater assurance of God's healing care? Perhaps a fuller and deeper understanding of God may be required of you. A book that can help you is Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy. This is a book that brings to light God's ever-present goodness, His power and His love.

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My cheque for £1.07 enclosed as payment in full.

Renoir

Torsons,
like vases,
drink secretive music.

Some
like your own,
flowering forth,

catch fire
in the white
from the crimson.

Renoir pours
into your sleep
this rounding light

shaded with rose,
till slumber is noon,
yours, the noon's heart.

But you, even
before he touched,
were vaulted sound.

Waiting

Last light of the westering rose,
beloved, rigorous tenderness,
harmonies held in repose,
profusion encompassed.

At the carpenter's place

I have eaten at the altar stone
and drunk the tempest
from an angel's wings,
but never have I held a light more clearly limned
than that engraved upon a severed branch
or born
within a polished beam.
And still these prayers
fall silent in my hands.

These poems are written by Aleksis Rannit, a poet who has been in exile from his native Estonia since World War II and is now a member of the Yale University faculty. He has six books of poetry which have been translated into English, German, Russian, Hungarian and Lithuanian. But this is the first time these five poems will be published in the United States.

The poems have been translated from the Estonian by Henry Lyman.

Longissimus dies

This day was round
as fruits have
tender eyes.

Round as trees
were still,
as words
rustled.

The mirroring hour

We seek the triumph of the dripping reed,
and hallowed be the sorcerous hour,

We purge the doubts that seared our days,
and hallowed be the rowing hour,

We silently call to the columns of clouds,
and hallowed be the mirroring hour,

We fall to our knees in a desert of waves,
and hallowed be the hour of grace.

Intuition versus obsession

"How do you know when a painting is finished?" It's astonishing how often you are asked that question. "Intuition" is the answer, but it scarcely satisfies. Perhaps this is because stopping work on anything that is not predetermined by precedents does involve, however modestly, a kind of daring. The word "intuition" appears, on the face of it, to be too vague to describe such an apparently "definite" thing as where to begin, where to end.

The experience of making paintings is what we glibly describe as a "creative process." It is this because the act itself can join the painter to a continuousness, a flow,

which seems to be virtually unending. In this self-perpetuating passage of ideas, "finishing" something takes on a different meaning: it is more a question of "this will do for now" than it is of ultimatum.

But here a distinction needs to be made, which I believe is not made often, or clearly: the distinction between the flow as obsessive or as intuitive. Obsession is the more or less uncontrolled perpetuation of particular ideas until they become repetitive: ideas gathering, like mass-production, in quantity only. In art this is tantamount to increasing invalidity. An obsessional artist

has really finished a work before he has begun it. It is the result of what he already knows: its beginning is its end.

And what is the point? The intuitional artist, on the other hand — and intuition like inspiration is mainly composed of perspiration — either doesn't know, or only partly knows, where he is going. If he is a painter he admittedly does have to make certain limiting choices — medium and size most obviously, and decisions concerning subject matter or particular shapes or marks. But these choices are nonobessional. They are not very important. They are more in the nature of

tools. The same is true of his decision about "finishing."

I find increasingly that I stop work on a painting or drawing only when it in some way surprises me. Unless it has begun to tell me something I wasn't aware of before I began it, it isn't "finished."

But the aim is not a road-end. The aim is for the artist (and anyone else prepared to look at the work) to arrive at a point of wondering where he is to go next. The work has to give him no choice except intuition as his next clue for movement.

Its end has to be a beginning.

Christopher Andreas